The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 140. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Logan is making a lively fight in Illinois.

—"All is quiet as a nursery" down there again.

—Hayes and Wheeler were talking over the situation yesterday.

—Gen. *Joe Johnston* is not for "wah," but earnestly advocates peace.

—A single tree in Florida has produced 10,000 lemons in the last two seasons.

—Budd Doble thinks California the finest climate in the world to winter a trotter.

—It is reported that four hundred national banks are preparing to retire their circulation.

—The Bennett-May affair rather snuffed out the Democratic indignation meetings. You can't always tell in the show business.

—The Khedive will irrigate Italian opera in Cairo this year to the extent of $300,000. He would give more but for his bankruptcy.

—The men who predict or expect a new Presidential election are not those who are well informed in relation to the opinions of Congressmen.

—The accident to the tragedian, Barry Sullivan, is more serious than was thought when it occurred, and it is now feared that he will lose the sight of both eyes.

—Rochester *Democrat*:—"A mountain in Switzerland gives back an echo forty-nine times. With such a returning board as that Mr. Tilden would be all right."

—Did you say that you were a half-cousin by marriage to Cornelius Vanderbilt? You know the old man is gone, and you had better be looking after a fair count.

—The social season in New York threatens to be duller than it has been since the first year of the war. Large parties and expensive receptions are very infrequent.

—When Commodore Vanderbilt was living he did not think it necessary to inform the world how much he was worth; and, dying, the necessity did not seem to occur to him.

—Dion Boucicault recently told a friend of his that the whole number of dramatic pieces which he had put upon the stage is 367, and that they have yielded him not far from $3,000,000.

—The gossips say that Manton Marble, late of the *World*, is to marry, next month, the rich widow to whom he has been for some time engaged. She is reported to be worth over $500,000.

—The citizens of New Orleans love excitement, and they manage to have plenty of it. As soon as the present trouble subsides they will have to be thinking of preparations for celebrating Mardi Gras.

—The private reception of Minister Pierrepont and Mrs. Pierrepont by the Queen of England at Windsor was a very unusual compliment as a special token of her good will toward the United States.

—The decline in gold and the stiff prices in all the securities of the Government do not indicate a popular alarm because of the indignation meetings of the 8th inst., or the revolutionary proceedings in New Orleans.

—President Grant persists in asserting that when the 4th of March comes he intends leaving the Presidential chair to whosoever is declared his successor. Till that time he propotes to be the President of the United States, and to keep the peace in the land.

—A Washington special says: "The President is said to have shown a great deal of impatience with reference to the trouble in Louisiana. He is credited with the declaration that if it becomes necessary to use the Federal troops, he would have them do their work so effectually that there would be no further demand in that quarter for their services."

—There ought to be no further difficulty about the Presidential count. Appleton & Co. have summed the whole thing up in a neat double-column pamphlet of 670 pages, compiled mostly from the Congressional *Globe*. The man whose mind will not be made up after reading this entertaining *brochure* does not deserve to know anything about the "Presidential count."

—President Grant now walks frequently on Pennsylvania avenue, but no longer, as in the earlier days of his administration, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth. He now wears gloves, and carries a substantial cane. Mary Clemmer Ames knows old people who would say, comparing him with himself: "The President looks as if he had got religion."

—An item for the consideration of the superstitious is furnished in the gossip of the clubs. It is said that on last Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a picture of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's celebrated yacht *Dauntless*, which was suspended in the office of a broker on Broad street, fell from the wall and was destroyed. It was about the same time that Mr. May assaulted Mr. Bennett in front of the Union Club.

—A noticeable feature of the 8th of January proceedings at Columbus, Ohio, was the large number of persons who slipped away from the Democratic Convention to call at the Executive office and pay their respects to President-elect Hayes. During the day he was the recipient of cordial greetings from hundreds of this class, who, for the time being, seemed to forget how soon they would probably be called upon to denounce their genial host, as the commander of Tilden's Literary Bureau, as a usurper.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has had an interview with Mr. Hanson, the original of "Uncle Tom." At a subsequent meeting the black man described this interview, and the quiet fashion in which his Grace handed him a £50 note. An American in his audience asked him if he had ever received any money from Mrs. Stowe, or the American or British publishers of the book of which he was the hero. "Not a stiver," said Uncle Tom emphatically. The Archbishop asked him in what university he had graduated, and he answered, "In the University of Adversity." The story has a slightly apocryphal air.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the moral of the Ashtabula accident is—Iron cars. "Let the cars," he says, "be built entirely of iron, like many of the baggage and express cars now in use on the New York Central Railroad. Let them be heated by steam from the engine or by a furnace underneath the car, so arranged that by no means can fire get into the body of the car. Use less glass surface for windows. Many persons lost their lives by being pierced by the sharp pointed fragments of glass left in the frames in which they are set. Have the doors open outward, that they may not be blocked and fastened by anything that might face against them. We have iron steamships and iron buildings, why not iron railroad cars?"

—Recipe for a "gay sleigh ride:" Ten young couples. One four horse out-fit with driver. One night, colder than blixen. One mile of merriment. Ten miles of nearly frozen to death. One chilly dance-hall. One drunken fiddler. Three hours of light fantastic toe. Supper for twenty-five. Oyster course—lukewarm milk and water that has been bathed in by an oyster. Second course—same as first. Dessert—country air and ice. The "party" is now half way through. Next comes a little more squeaky fiddle and balancing around. Then all bands aboard for home. Colder drive than ever. All sitting in the sleigh-box. Driver loses his way. Young men crawl out and swear. Girls cry. Home at last—4 o'clock in the morning. Moral: Ten dollars apiece out of pocket. Nine frozen ears. Twenty played out, people of both sexes. Four used-up horses, and a lot of young liars, who go around next day and say they had "mense time."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Off the Track in Kentucky—Eight Persons Injured.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 10.—An accident occurred on the Richmond branch of the Louisville & Great Southern railroad this morning. A train from Richmond to Louisville ran off the track at Gilbert's station. One coach and the baggage car rolled over flat on their sides, but were not much damaged. The engine remained on the track. The cause of the run-off is not known. Every attention has been shown the passengers, none of whom were dangerously injured. The following list is obtained by telegraph: Dr. Geo. Cowan, of Danville, bruised slightly; E. P. Jones, Cincinnati, slightly injured; E. Bayse, Louisville, head cut; C. Green, Louisville, injuries slight; B. M. Bindett, Lancaster, Ky., head and hand hurt; Mrs. Thomas Phelps, Richmond, head cut slightly; R. L. Bone, Hamilton, Ohio, slight injuries; Malinda Gentry, Lancaster, Ky., head cut. There were only fifteen passengers on the train, and all who were injured have been named.

A Misplaced Switch in Florida.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, January 10.—The south bound mail train on the Pensacola railroad was thrown from the track last night by a wilfully misplaced rail. The fireman was fatally and the engineer badly injured. The company offers one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the guilty party.

SECOND EDITION

THE LOUISIANA REBELLION.

All Quiet in New Orleans.

Scenes at the State House.

The Pretender Nicholls Brought to Time by Gen. Augur.

A Regiment of Rebel Artillery Organized.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—At this writing (9:30) the city is perfectly quiet, and with the exception of a few armed squads patrolling the streets and the white ribbon badges of Nicholls' police there is nothing to indicate the events which transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night as far as is known at this hour, and there is no indication of the gathering of the armed hosts of yesterday. Each side are exceedingly reticent in regard to their intentions, and nothing is known of them outside their trusted friends.

A Visit to the State House.

On visiting the State House this morning the writer found a line of Nicholls' police on the south side of St. Louis street, and on the opposite side a line of Metropolitans. The former permitted him to pass, but the latter halted him until word from Gov. Packard was received to pass him. On entering the building he found the Metropolitans looking like they had been on duty all night without sleep, and the members of the Legislature presenting a similar appearance. Gov. Packard, who had just returned from breakfast, looked as cool and collected as yesterday. He stated that there was no change in the situation since last evening beyond the fact that the House would have a quorum to-day, which was prevented yesterday by the fears of the members. The Senate still wants one to complete a quorum.

Ex Gov. Kellogg, United States Marshal Pitkin and others were present, engaged in earnest conversation. All were reticent, and declined to give any information as to their lines of policy or intentions.

Nicholls Brought to Time.

The *Republican* this morning says at about ten o'clock last evening Marshal Pitkin informed Gen. Augur that his deputies had been refused admission to the State House. Gen. Augur immediately communicated with Gen. Nicholls, and stated through a staff officer that this must be stopped. Gen. Nicholls said it was not by his order, and directions were then given which caused such arrangements to be made that there were no restrictions on any person either entering or leaving the State House or vicinity.

Nicholls' police patrolled the streets last night and looked around pretty lively, but made few or no arrests. At midnight but few men were on the streets, and most places were closed. A train of cars from Mobile brought in several companies of United States troops at eleven o'clock last night, and in its leading editorial on the affairs of yesterday, the *Republican* says: "As we have at present no Government in this State whose authority is undisputed, and as there are two or three Congressional committees trying to find the truth about the late election, perhaps the President may deem it his duty to establish martial law till such time, if ever, as Congress shall come to some conclusion and agreement in the premises. Such step would at least give to the business community a season of peace, such as they understand it, instead of sounds of war alarms and the tramp of armed men that all day yesterday resounded through the streets of the city. Though we are tolerably well seasoned to popular commotions here, there is a decided preference on the part of a majority of the people for a government of any kind strong enough to maintain itself over uncertainties necessarily incident to two armed hostile forces in the same camp."

11:20.—Everything is remarkably quiet. No armed men are to be seen on the streets, and it is said they have all disbanded.

Gen. Augur Interviewed.

In an interview half an hour since with Gen. Augur, he stated that he anticipated no further trouble. He had notified both Nicholls and Packard that he would only interfere to keep the peace, and that when it was reported to him last night that Nicholls' police were preventing Government officials from visiting the State House he promptly notified Nicholls that he could not allow that, and Nicholls replied that it was without his knowledge (orders), and had the police instructed to allow any one to enter.

The Rebels Satisfied.

NOON.—There is no change in the situation nor any trouble anticipated. Nicholls' party assert that they are satisfied with the situation, and will make no further aggressive advances.

A Demand for the Supreme Court Room.

2 P. M.—The *Picayune* extra says Alfred Bourges, the newly appointed Sheriff of the Supreme Court, made a demand for the court room this morning and was refused.

Conference of Republican Senators

The Republican Senators of the Senate investigating committee have been in conference with the Republican chiefs at the State House this morning. It is rumored that the conference had reference to the existing state of affairs, and that they will join in a telegram to President Grant for recognition.

Discussing the Situation.

There is much discussion here over the legal aspect of yesterday's proceedings. The Democrats allege that Chief Justice Ludeling, who was appointed Governor Kellogg a few days since, could not hold over, while the Republicans claim that the Chief Justice had authority to remove the Sheriff before he took possession of the Supreme Court room.

An Injunction.

To-day an injunction was sued out of the Fifth District Court by Attorney General Ogden enjoining Alfred Shaw from acting as Judge of the Superior Civil Court, lately created by the Republican Legislature.

A Rebel Regiment.

The Nicholls government has organized a regiment of field artillery, with John Glynn, Jr., as colonel, and a full staff. Governor Nicholls to-day made numerous appointments of parochial officers.

At the Old Game.

Three Napoleon and two Gattling guns, lately taken from the Washington Artillery by Governor Kellogg, were taken from the State arsenal by the Nicholls government, and drawn through the streets by bodies of men to the Washington Artillery armory. The armed bodies of men who thronged the streets yesterday were not visible to-day. A strong force of Nicholls' police, however, patroled the city all day.

The Two Legislatures.

The Democrats assert that the Republican Legislature was without a quorum to-day, as the absence of Senators Hamlett, Wheeler and Demas left the Senate with one less than a quorum. The Republicans claim that, while there was no quorum of the Senate, the joint session had eighty-four members, whereas seventy-four was a quorum. They also say the death of Senator Meredith has left the Democratic Senate without a quorum of members claimed by that body.

In the Republican House to-day Warmoth introduced a resolution which recites that the peace and good order of the State is threatened by the present condition of affairs, and it is the duty of all, especially those claiming authority, to provide means to secure good government and quiet to the State; therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That a joint committee be appointed, five by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate, which shall be employed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Legislature recognizing Nicholls as Governor, to devise and report as soon as practicable measures to secure a lawful and peaceful settlement of the pending contest relative the government of the State

The resolution lies over under the rule.

No change in the situation is anticipated to-night.

Democratic Bribery.

The authories at the State House claim to have authentic information, which they claim will be published in detail in the *Republican* to-morrow, of bribes offered to members of the State House Legislature to join Nicholls' Legislature. They believe that the bribes have been accepted in some cases. P. J. Kennedy, an ex-levee contractor under Warmoth, and a member of the State House Legislature, is indicated by name as the agent employed.

ORDERS TO GEN. AUGUR.

The Legal Legislature Not to be Molested.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Secretary of War and the President were in consultation to-day upon telegraphic information received officially from New Orleans through military and other sources. The following dispatch was the result:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1877.

To. Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises he will decide which should be recognized.

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The War Department is positive the military are fully able to carry out the orders of the Government and maintain the position of the President on Louisiana affairs.

The President Interviewed by Louisiana Democrats.

Representatives Gibson, Ellis and Levi, Democrats, of the Louisiana delegation, called on the President to-day to ascertain whether interference was contemplated by him looking to the recognition of either of the rival governments in that State. The Secretary of War and Attorney General were present. The substance of the President's reply was that he would not, in the absence of all the facts, issue any order recognizing either government or their respective departments. The President attached no importance to the fact that one Legislature occupied the Capitol and the other St. Patrick's Hall, and assured the delegation that troops would be employed only to suppress violence, preserve the public peace and prevent collisions. The delegation expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the interview.

Advice to Nicholls.

Representatives Ellis, Levy and Gibson, after their interview with the President to-day, telegraphed as follows:

To Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana:

We advise no attack on the State House, maintenance of the present position, and delay in the election of the long term Senator.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Senatorial Election in the Louisiana Legislature.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

The Latest Investigation Into the Recent Election of State Officers in South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and nominated Benjamin F. Prescott for Governor. Granville P. Conn was nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The Convention in resolutions view with alarm and indignation the attempt by the Democratic party of the South, countenanced and upheld by its Northern wing, to rob the freedmen of their franchise by intimidation, violence and murder; denounces such acts as disloyal and inhuman, and fraught with the utmost peril to our institutions, the conduct of the last Presidential canvass by the Democrats of the South, in that they undertook by processes that shame our civilization to nullify indirectly the Constitutional amendments adopted to conserve the fruits of the victory of the rebellion, and to overturn a large majority against them in several of the Southern States; also condemn the attitude of the Democratic leaders, especially of the North, since the Presidential election in striving to secure by illegal and violent means an advantage which does not belong to them, and by such methods to count in Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States. The incendiary appeal and rebellious threats of Northern Democratic orators and newspapers are such as to put to shame any declarations that have thus far emenated from Southern sources, and are deserving of the severest censure and condemnation. The seventh resolution declares: In Rutherford B. Hayes we have a man who is fully identified with the great principles of the Republican party and imbued with a proud appreciation of the past services, who is fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of the high office of President of the United States, and whose name and career are guarantees of the administration of the Government in the interests of the people upon principles of honest economy, intelligence and fidelity to public trusts.

The eighth resolution declares: It is a matter of especial congratulation that in this trying hour of the nation's experience we have in the Presidential chair the great chieftain and distinguished civilian, Ulysses S. Grant. Invincible upon the field of battle, he has proved himself equally courageous and wise in administering the affairs of the Government, and upon his patriotism, honesty and courage the hearts of the loyal people of the land rely now, as ever, with unchanging faith and confidence.

Henry W. Blair has been renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Third Congressional district.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Investigation Into the Recent Election of State Officers.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says the latest investigation of the recent election in the State is that of the special referee, T. A. Wilkes, in the case of the State officers. The returns from the various counties and the various precincts in each county have been again overhauled with great care, this time, however, by clerks and gentlemen representing both political parties. The referee's report will not be completed for several days, but the result is semi-officially announced to-day as follows: Secretary of the Treasury, S. L. Leaphart, Democrat; Secretary of State, H. E. Hayne, Republican; Attorney General, James Connor, Democrat; Comptroller General, T. C. Dunn, Republican; Superintendent of Education, J. R. Tolbert, Republican; Adjutant General, John Kennedy, Republican. Dunn, Comptroller General, is claimed to have been elected over his opponent, Gen. John Hogood, Democrat, by a majority of one vote. Leaphart's majority is given in round numbers at forty-four and Connor's at one hundred votes.

LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Kellogg Elected for the Long Term.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The Republican Legislature, in joint session, elected ex-Gov. Kellogg United States Senator for the long term. A ballot was had this afternoon for Senator for the short term, which resulted: Antoine, 15; Pinchback, 21; Lewis, 13; Beattie, 9; scattering, 9.

In the House, after this ballot, Warmoth made a motion, which was carried, that the Speaker instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that members had free ingress and egress to the State House. The motion was carried. Among those voting for Kellogg for Senator to-day were Warmoth, Albert Leonard and Gen. McMillan. The latter two were members of the McEnery Senate of 1872.

The Democratic Legislature balloted once to-day for Senator, but without any result.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will leave to-morrow for Washington in obedience to a summons of the House of Representatives.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 10.—Harry Deardorf, a young son of a prominent manufacturer, has been arrested for robbing the mails of over $2,000. Deardorf was not in need, but was led to do wrong, it is said, by an ardent desire to please a young lady, who is now missing.

JACKSON, MISS., January 10.—Oscar Pollard killed J. W. Carlisle, a prominent lawyer, to-day.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Harry Doyle, a freight conductor, while assisting in making up a train at the Union depot, slipped and fell between two cars. He was run over and the whole top of his head torn off.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Protest Against an Annex to the Western Penitentiary.

An Opinion Asked as to Furnishing Members with Stationery and Postage Stamps.

The First Reception by the Governor to be Held Next Week.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr HOLDEN, a supplement to the exemption law, preventing unfair and fraudulent waiver of the same.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT, relating to coroners and others holding inquests.

By Mr. GREER, regulating the publication of legal notices.

Also repealing the Clay township (Butler county) road law.

By Mr. ALLEN, creating and defining the duties and powers of recorders for cities below the second class which accept the provisions of the act.

By Mr. MCNEILL, empowering the school boards of the State to cancel the bonds of the several districts in certain cases, and issue new bonds for the same amount and same rate of interest.

By Mr. JONES, a further supplement to the act relating to Orphans' Courts passed March 29, 1832.

Notaries Public Confirmed.

Joseph Broll, Pittsburgh; E. J. Brugh, Butler; Samuel Grumbine, Titusville, and Calvin J. Hendricks, Girard.

Standing Committees.

Mr. NEWMYER announced the Standing Committees. Among the chairmanships are the following: Constitutional Reform, Mr. Lawrence; Finance, Mr. McNeil; Judiciary, Local, Mr. Butterfield, of Erie; Corporations, Mr. Yutzy, of Somerset; Agriculture, Mr. Gilfillan; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Wright, of Mercer.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Committee on Rules.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Rules: Messrs. Hall, Long, Spang, Schnatterly, Jackson, Mercer and France.

Game Laws.

A petition was presented favoring an amendment to the State game laws so as to prevent hunting or fishing for ten years.

Penitentiary Annex.

Mr. LONG, of Allegheny, presented a remonstrance of Chalfant, Oliver, Allegheny *Mail*, and others, against the proposed penitentiary annex.

Mr. MILLER, of Allegheny, remonstrances against the same.

Adjourned.

Standing Committees.

The Speaker of the House will announce the standing committees to-morrow (Thursday). In addition to those sent you yesterday, which were official, the following gentlemen will be chairmen of the respective committees named: J. M. Dickey, of Venango, Chairman of County and Township; S. H. Fridley, of Crawford, Vice and Immorality; Andrew W. Bell, of Armstrong, Iron and Coal; Jos. H. Nisley, of Dauphin, Railroads; S. F. Chapin, of Erie, Banks.

Philadelphia has eleven chairmen of committees.

Members' Perquisites.

State Treasurer Rawle has asked the Attorney General for an opinion regarding the constitutionality of furnishing members stationery and postage stamps. The opinion will be delivered in a few days. Meantime much uneasiness among members prevails.

Governor's Reception.

The Governor will give the first reception of the season at the Executive Mansion on Thursday evening, January 18, 1877. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1877.

SENATE.

Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. SPENCER presented a joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature asking Congress to approve the act of that body for the construction of a breakwater in Mobile Bay. Referred.

Mr. WEST presented a memorial of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters, &c., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Red river. Referred.

Silver Coin.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a commissioner to meet commissioners from other countries, and consider the expediency of remonetizing silver coin, and to authorize the President to invite foreign nations to appoint similar commissioners for fixing the value of silver in relation to gold coin, and such international convention silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars. Referred.

Revising the Statutes.

Several bills of no public importance were introduced during the morning hour, and the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the House bill to perfect the revision of the Statutes.

Congressional Library.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Ordered printed. The report shows that the number of bound books in the library is 311,097, and of pamphlets 100,000. The law library contains 37,727 volumes. The number of entries of copyright during 1876 is 14,882.

Railway Aid.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill to amend the act of May 12, 1864, for a grant of lands in Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State. Placed on the calendar.

Southern Claims.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill extending for two years the act establishing the Board of Southern Claims Commissioners. Referred.

Mexican Claims.

Mr. INGALLS submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the report of the commissioners to adjust the claims between citizens of the United States and Mexico under the conventions of 1868, 1871 and 1876. Passed with an amendment calling upon the President for a report, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest.

Printing Testimony.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution to print five hundred additional copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding the late Presidential election in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and in regard to the casting of the electoral vote in Oregon. Referred.

Deficiencies.

Mr. WINDOM reported with amendments the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.

Cincinnati Bridge.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing a bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington without a pivot draw, was before the House all morning. The bill was finally rejected—yeas 74; nays 133.

Our Future Naval Policy.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made a special order for the 23d of this month.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to attend an international meeting on the subject of the relative value of gold and silver went over without action, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. Holman's amendment reducing the salaries of ministers was discussed at length.

Without action the House adjourned.

Hayes and Wheeler.

COLUMBUS, O., January 10.—Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler arrived here to-day, and met Governor Hayes at dinner this evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumored Destruction of a Russian Army.

Arms Restored to Christians in Bulgaria.

TURKEY.

Rumored Destruction of a Russian Army.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is rumored there that the Russian army in Turkistan, 40,000 strong, has been destroyed by an uprising of inhabitants.

Russia's Advice to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—General Ignatieff, the Russian representative, in a confidential communication to Midhat Pasha on Saturday urged the acceptance of certain points of the conference proposals, and indicated means of evading others. He advised the acceptance of an international commission with consultive powers only. He suggested the appointment of officers of instruction, instead of the establishment of foreign gen d' armerieg, and the appointment of a Bulgarian, instead of a European Governor of Bulgaria. He guaranteed Russia's assent to the proposals thus modified. He denied, in the course of his letter, that Russia incited Servia to make war.

The *Turquie* states that in consequence of Roumania's uneasiness the Porte has officially declared that the new constitution was purely internal, not affecting the rights of a principality guaranteed by international treaties.

The Marquis of Salisbury will have an interview with Midhat Pasha to-morrow.

General Ignatieff's attitude toward the Porte has been more conciliatory the last few days.

Arms Restored to Christians.

The arms taken from the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria at the time of the insurrection are now being restored.

Roumania's resolution to throw off allegiance to the Porte is understood to be contingent upon the latter attempting to enforce the application to Roumania of article seven of the new constitution.

Servian War Preparations.

LONDON, January 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade reports that Servia continues the work of armament. The first class of the reserve has been called out, and will be stationed at Gladova and Negotin. Russia has purchased 100,000 rifles for Servia. Gen. Nikitine has sent adjutants to Radajivatz, Gladova and Negotin to prepare plans for the march of the Russian army corps coming via Roumania.

It is considered in Belgrade that the conference has miscarried, and a speedy declaration of war by Russia is expected.

A Berlin special says the Russian Consul at Bucharest has been summoned to Kichenoff.

Movements of Gen. Nikitine.

LONDON, January 11.—A Belgrade dispatch says Gen. Nikitine and staff left Belgrade by steamer yesterday (Wednesday) morning. It is asserted that he has gone to St. Petersburg to report on the condition of Servia, but the correspondent considers this improbable, and suggests that the General has possibly gone to the lower Danube in connection with some unexpected movement there. Nearly all the Russian officers and soldiers have left Servia.

To-Day's Sitting of the Conference

The Russian telegraphic agency reports that the sitting of the Conference to be held to-day (Thursday) is expected to be decisive.

A Vienna correspondent considers that to-day's meeting of the Conference will be a great step in advance, as a basis will then be found in the Andrassy note on which discussion will be possible. The postponement of the meeting from Wednesday to Thursday also shows plainly that the Turks are preparing for a compromise. According to one report this compromise will be based on the Andrassy note. Another report is that the Turks will propose that the powers relinquish the demand for special reforms in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, in return for which concession the Porte would allow an international commission to superintend the honest application of the constitution in those provinces. Whichever of these versions is true, there can be little doubt that the Turks see the time for yielding has come.

A Berlin correspondent, reviewing the situation, concludes that Russia, to gain time, has no objection to reverting to the Andrassy note. It is doubtful how long this Turkish expedient will be effectual. Russia begins to realize that she must mobilize a larger army to coerce Turkey, not for the sake of war, but to support diplomatic action. The knowledge that her present mobilized force is insufficient has produced no pacific sentiments. Mobilization is fast extending to the east and north of the Empire. It is probable that the Russians will soon cross the Pruth. This step would not signify immediate war. It would, on the contrary, be taken as a means of avoiding it by frightening the the Turks into compliance with Russia's demands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—It now appears certain that the conference will continue sitting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King of Dahomey Anxious.

LONDON, January 10.—A special from Madeira says the King of Dahomey is very anxious about the intentions of Great Britain. The people of Wydah, since a British gunboat ascended the lagoons, are reported ready to dethrone the King if certain that the British will attack.

Small-pox.

According to the Registrar General's return, the deaths from small-pox rose last week to one hundred and sixteen, against seventy-five the previous week. The metropolitan hospitals contained eight hundred and fifty-nine small-pox patients on Saturday last, against eight hundred and twenty-three the previous Saturday. About two hundred cases were refused admission during the week, all the available beds being occupied.

FRANCE.

President of the Senate.

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The Senate to-day re-elected the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier President.

PARIS, January 10.—Count Rampon, of the Left Centre, was to-day elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate in spite of the opposition of the Right.

The Zuez Canal.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Zuez Canal Company was held to-day. A convention of the maritime powers, which binds the company to expend 1,000,000 francs annually for the improvement of the canal, and terminates a long standing difficulty relative to tonnage dues, was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

SPAIN.

The Sooloo Islands Difficulty.

MADRID, January 10.—The Spanish, German and English differences concerning the Sooloo Islands are reported as purely commercial, and not of diplomatic gravity. An early definitive settlement is expected. The reported probable departure of British and German men-of-war for the Philippine Islands is regarded as mere idle rumor.

A $70,000 GAME OF FRAUD.

How the Pennsylvania Railroad Was Cheated by Two Dishonest Employes.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The trial of Jacob A. VanValkenburg and George W. West for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has been begun. The defendants were respectively ferrymaster and collector of tickets at Jersey City ferry. It is charged that the collector would pass back a certain number of tickets taken up and the ferrymaster would re-issue them. The frauds, by three cent ferry tickets alone, reached the enormous sum of seventy thousand dollars per year. So general did the conspiracy become that the honest employes were known as "models," while the dishonest party were admiringly characterized as "bold men."

THE GOLD FIELDS.

New Discoveries—Miners Jubilant.

GREEN RIVER, WY., January 10.—Eleven miners came into Camp Brown on the 6th for supplies from the head of Wood river, and all bring coarse gold with them. They report about thirty men now in the diggings, working with rockers, making ten dollars per day and upwards. One man (Watson) found a nugget weighing thirty dollars. The party reports no snow on the route, and very little in the camp. They return immediately with about forty men, who join them from Lander City. Parties in the Wind river valley feel jubilant over the new discoveries, as they have been waiting for the purpose of going into that country early in the spring, but now leave with the Wood river party, a distance of about eighty miles from Camp Brown.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1877.

The Missouri Ineligible Elector.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day, and ordered Gen. D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, to be subpœnaed to testify in relation to his (Frost's) alleged ineligibility as Presidential elector.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of ten millions five twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. Principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury on or after the 10th of April next, and interest on the bonds will cease that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds—$100, No. 17,001 to 21,350 inclusive; $500, No. 22,101 to 26,700 inclusive; $1,000 No. 53,301 to 62,400 inclusive; total, $7,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 201 to 300 inclusive; $100, No. 3,451 to 4,500 inclusive; $500, No. 2,751 to 3,250 inclusive; $1,000, No. 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive; $5,000, No. 4,151 to 4,750 inclusive; $10,000, No. 5,151 to 8,200 inclusive; total, $3,000,000; grand total, $10,000,000.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day accepted the report of the subcommittee on the bill commonly known as the "Compromise Texas Pacific Railroad Line," and made a few amendments, but the meeting of the House prevented a vote on the report as amended.

The Electoral Vote.

The House committee on the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote have decided that the President of the Senate has no power to count the votes, and the House has equal powers with the Senate in the agency of counting them. There will be a minority report.

The Treasury Robbery.

Treasury officials were before the Grand Jury to-day in the case of Winslow, the clerk arrested on Monday charged with stealing a twelve thousand dollar package.

Silver Payments.

The silver payments from the Treasury from April 20, 1876, to the 6th instant, were $25,075,935.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

The Matter Already in the Courts—One of the Surgeons Imprisoned for Contempt.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Dr. Charles Phelps, whose name has been associated with the Bennett-May duel, was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury to-day by the District Attorney to testify concerning the late meeting at Slocum's residence. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve's Court, General Sessions, and still refusing, was committed to the city prison for thirty days for contempt of Court.

Subsequently Judge Denshire granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Thursday.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 10.—The Legislature of this State convened in this city to-day, and organized at noon. Capt. Eustace Gibson, of Cabell county, was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and U. N. Arnott, of Marion, was elected President of the Senate. Considerable hard work will be done in the next few days by the different aspirants for the vacant United States Senatorship.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, January 10, 1877.

The river is swelling slowly, but the ice remains unchanged. Some anxiety is felt among steamboatmen about the water coming from above, and preparations are being made for a break-up. A rise of one inch per hour during the day is reported from Portsmouth, with a stationary river to-night. Information reports twenty feet in the river, and rising slowly.

EVANSVILLE, January 10, 1877.

An inch of snow fell during the afternoon; clear to-night; mercury 34 to 37. River 7½ feet, and stationary. The ice is very firm. Hundreds of people are crossing and recrossing the Green river. The fleet is all right.

CAIRO, January 10, 1877.

River 10 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and warm; mercury 38. The ice continues heavy, but the volume is not so great as it was yesterday. Most of the steamers in port have steam up, ready to move if necessary.

MEMPHIS, January 10, 1877.

The river rose 3 inches; maximum thermometer 44. Arrived—Greyhound, above; Parker, Vicksburg; Carondolet, New Orleans. Ice is running heavy.

VICKSBURG, January 10, 1877.

Down—John Hanna. No boats up. The David Santon was aground at the mouth of Yazoo river, but is afloat again.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10, 1877.

There were no arrivals or departures to-day. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, January 10, 1877.

Weather cold and clear. The river full of floating ice.

Amusements.

Mr. Chanfrau appeared last night at the Opera House to an increased audience as *Kit*. Each act terminates with an exciting sensational climax. Charlotte Thompson opens next Monday evening.

At Library Hall the Merry Bishops are still giving mediocre performances to large houses. The Boucicault Comedy Company commenced an engagement on Monday night, when "Forbidden Fruit" will be enacted. This play, it is alleged, was plagiarized by the famous Dion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 866,400 18
Current expenses and taxes paid		1,453 52
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and Mortgages		32,272 36
Due from approved reserve agents	$ 98,260 67	
Due from other National Banks	131,120 94	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,386 78	
		233,768 39
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures		59,389 33
Current expenses and taxes paid		4,153 52
Premiums paid		625 00

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN is in Washington in consultation with General SHERMAN. We hope this will not be considered by the Democracy as a threat against the perpetuity of the Republic.

THE Legislature at New Orleans yesterday elected ex-Governor KELLOGG United States Senator for the long term, with a probability of electing Lieutenant Governor ANTOINE for the short term to-day. KELLOGG is a man of very decided ability, although not the equal of PACKARD, the newly installed Governor. He will fill the position of United States Senator far more creditably than is generally anticipated.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER, in his brief visit at his cousin's, Rev. Dr. WHEELER, was called on by a number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city. His open, candid manner, clear sense, and modesty withal show him to be a man of strong and manly qualities. He will visit Governor HAYES, and return to this city for the Sabbath. His familiarity with national politics make him an excellent adviser to his associate in office. He entertains no doubt or fear as to the electoral count, and believes the country will witness a quiet and peaceful inauguration.

SOME doubt is expressed as to the certainty of LOGAN's election. It is feared that the Democrats and Independents will unite, and elect LYMAN TRUMBULL. It will be very unfortunate, should this be the result. LOGAN is one of the foremost among Radical Republicans, and his standing and character make it very desirable that he should be re-elected. TRUMBULL's perfidy to the Republican party causes him to be regarded as peculiarly undesirable as a United States Senator. We hope the fear expressed may not be realized, and that LOGAN will be elected his own successor.

THE latest from New Orleans and Washington, point to the speedy solution of existing difficulties. The military authorities have notified NICHOLLS that his antics must cease, and his people preserve the peace. He has yielded, and his mob has dispersed. A rumor is also current that the Senate Committee at New Orleans will join in a telegram requesting the President to recognize the PACKARD government. In any event, recognition will not be long delayed. The President is simply waiting the facts, and as soon as he has the *data* will decide the question, and recognize the government he deems entitled, under the law, to recognition. This done, and the other party will be promptly put down.

THE Reading Railroad Company has issued its annual report, which candidly discusses the embarrassments which now beset that institution. Its policy was very comprehensive, and when property was high, it sought to control the production, and thus the market. Within five years, $50,000,000 have been expended in this effort, and, with the other indebtedness of the road this has at last become embarrassing. The report contains a frank acknowledgment of the condition of the road, and does not encourage the expectation of prompt dividends. The general policy heretofore resolved on, and carried into effect is continued, and means are placed in the hands of the officials to do it. President GOWAN was unanimously re-elected,—no fault as to the condition of affairs attaching to him.

OUR temperance revival is attracting attention in other cities. The Philadelphia *Press* refers to it in the following manner: "Pittsburgh is in the midst of a great temperance reform. The movement has spread throughout the city, interesting all classes, and forming the leading topic of conversation. The remarks and incidents of the various meetings furnish a column or two of material to the daily papers for every issue. Thousands have signed the pledge. The churches and halls are frequently too small to accommodate the crowds that seek admission. It is truly a wonderful work, and promises the best results. FRANCIS MURPHY, the chief speaker in the crusade, is, like GOUGH, a reformed inebriate, and has already won considerable distinction for his platform efforts on this subject in New England and the West. His earnest appeals never fail to powerfully affect his audience. The clergy and many influential men of the city are nobly seconding his efforts."

THE dismissal of the Commissioners at Washington, for their reported attempt to involve Representative WHITTHORNE in something disreputable, has been followed by the abrogation of their offices, and reports that are in themselves worse for their reputations than the punishment meted out. Along with other matters, Secretary ROBESON is reported to be involved. We hope this may not prove true, and can readily imagine how it might originate in the obsequiousness of MURTAGH, editor of the *Republican*. He has been a hail fellow well met with ROBESON, and has gone so far as to do little things on his general account, but it is not known that it was with his concurrence. At all events, in this, he has assumed to act in ROBESON's interest, but whether with his knowledge and consent we do not know. At all events, it comes sufficiently near him for the Secretary of the Navy to disclaim knowledge or connection with the affair, on his own account, if for no other reason.

THE 8th of January demonstrations, take them as a whole, did not pan out well. The performance did not come up to the high sounding phrases of the manifesto. The country was to be convulsed, aroused, excited. The telegraph lines were to groan under the weight of great thoughts and strong words. Unfortunately, the companies did not exactly take to the service, and this part of the programme slightly failed. Then the enthusiasm did not come up to the standard, and the speakers, take them as a whole, were tame and moderate. We have, however, out of the mass of their sayings, a tolerably fair advertisement of their plans and ideas. They propose a gathering,—100,000 Democrats is the number given,—at Washington on the 14th of February, to see that the electoral vote is rightly counted. The same amount of undying devotion to the Constitution was probably never before crowded into one short day, for the reason, of course, that the House happens to be Democratic, and that, in accordance with the present Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, the House is to elect TILDEN. This is the finality of the 8th of January demonstrations, and all the talk of an adjustment in accordance with the forms of law means TILDEN; not TILDEN *and* HENDRICKS, for the latter, it will be noticed, not having any official patronage to pass around, is absolutely ignored in the programme.

THE negotiations at Constantinople continue to drag along, Turkey appearing to have the better of the situation during the past few days. The reported weakening of Russia, now that the Conference is drawing to a close, is somewhat surprising, but we imagine it grows out of an unreadiness on her part for assuming immediate hostilities, rather than from any apprehension that she would eventually be worsted in the encounter. A war between Russia and Turkey will not be child's play. Although much less in population, the Turks have an actual army as large as the Russians. They are well equipped and armed. Their batteries are provided with the best Krupp guns. Their commissary is of the very best. Their fleet is a more powerful one than the Russians, the Turks having spent millions of English money upon it, which they have forgotten to repay. The material of their army is composed of magnificent fighting quality, and no one has ever accused the Turks of cowardice or lack of endurance. In addition to this, their army has already been in the field a year, and is now in the full flush of victory over the Servians. The Russians, therefore, know that they must meet a formidable foe fighting upon two formidable defensive lines,—the Danube and the Balkans. This may account for the desire of Russia to temporize, and gain her points by diplomacy, or at least to avert war until she is better prepared for it. At all events the Turks seem to have penetrated the fact that she is weak, and have become correspondingly bold and determined. In the meantime it is reported that Servia is treating directly for peace, a fact that is not at all consoling to Russia.

FLIES AND MOLASSES.

We yesterday alluded to the course of the Democratic press, in patting CONKLING on the back, in the hope of inducing him to join in their view, as to the electoral count. Probably the most impudent operation of this character is the attempt to capture BLAINE, by the same method. It will be remembered that the Baltimore *Gazette*, aside from being a rabid Democratic sheet, was particularly conspicuous in its abuse of BLAINE during and after the amnesty fight. Now it is full of praise for him. As a sample of the way in which this is being done, we copy the following. After declaring that BLAINE is about to make a speech denouncing the CHANDLER method of party management, it proceeds: "We do not know grounds there are for such an announcement, but Mr. BLAINE'S character, position and prospects make such independent action on his part seem very probable. Mr. BLAINE is a man of splendid ability and great force of character, and is very popular among the masses of the Republican party. He has never identified himself with Grantism, and has been sufficiently uncompromising in his attitude to incur the resentment and displeasure of the boss of that system. Mr. BLAINE is well known to have been strongly opposed to the Southern policy of the administration, and the carpet-bag wing of the party during the Forty-third Congress denounced him because he would not fall in with their schemes for renewing their hold upon the South through fresh interference of the Federal power. During the canvass preceding the Cincinnati Convention, it was well understood that BLAINE was not the administration candidate, and the nomination of HAYES was the result of a combination whose watchword was "Anything to beat Blaine." Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that BLAINE should object to seeing damnation brought down upon his party for the benefit of political enemies. As the leader of the Republican opposition, Mr. BLAINE'S pre-eminence would be indisputable. As a member of the Senate during a HAYES administration, his party opponents would far surpass him in real political influence, while a load of popular odium would be accumulated overwhelming the party in whose service lies his political future. For these reasons, as well as from consideration of Mr. BLAINE'S native independence of character, it is highly probable that he would pursue such a course. And when he does set out in it, there is no doubt that he will display the vigor and eloquence with which he is so richly endowed."

We venture there is not a particle of truth in all this. On the contrary, BLAINE has been assigned to direct or lead in the tactical management of the probable contest over the electoral count, and is preparing for that. This is where the report above referred to comes from.

WATTERSON WARLIKE.

The blue-eyed and loving young Kentuckian whose chivalric devotion to TILDEN secured him a temporary term in Congress, has been revealing a new side to his character. He is for war, and does not propose to be trampled beneath the feet of the marching minions of GRANT. Not he! On the contrary, he proposes to have 100,000 Democrats in Washington on the 14th of February, to see that the electoral vote is counted honestly, as in the days of their fathers. It will hardly need so many of the faithful to secure precisely what will be done in any event. It has been supposed, all along, that the Democaacy wanted a count that would let TILDEN into the Presidency, and not one that would give the result in the several States, as they honestly stood. But if the enthusiastic young orator is correctly reported, he need not be warlike at all, as all he asks will be promptly and readily granted. The result, however, will be the declaration of the Presidency of Governor HAYES. Possibly, however, the young gentleman meant more than he said, and the warlike character of his surroundings makes this entirely probable. If, however, there is a serious purpose on the part of the Democracy to gather the clans at the time of the counting of the electoral vote, as promised by Chevalier WATTERSON, we will tender them a few words of advice.

It will be naturally interpreted as an attempt to overawe or coerce Congress into obedience to the Democratic will. Bull-dozing has formed the regular feature of the canvass just over, and has not paid. It will be of no advantage at Washington, besides exerting a bad influence, as regards popular opinion of the Democratic party. That opinion is not particularly exalted at best, and an attempt to force Congress into obedience to partisan ideas will not help the party before the thinking people of the country. It must not be thought that the demand for an honest count, and for the absolute determination of this question, involves the idea that the Democracy embody the honest sentiment of the entire country. This is the natural inference from WATTERSON's speech. The Democratic press, even, has been full-charged with this notion, and all the appeals for the solution of the trouble have been responded to with the declaration that this means TILDEN must be counted in. It does not mean anything of that kind. It is thought by the people that if we had violence and trouble, because of the election last year, we want no more of it, but want the vote cast in November last to be fairly determined, and the issue decided on the basis of a fair expression of the will of the people. But while this idea prevails it is well for the Democracy to know that the people are not in a mood to tolerate bull-dozing. The Democracy cannot go to Washington and force Congress to pass the Government into their hands. If they are entitled to it they will get it without trouble; but if not, they will not get it all. This is the situation, and Mr. WATTERSON's warlike speech was entirely out of order.

UNWISE VIOLENCE.

The New Orleans Democrats have chosen violent proceedings to secure certain benefits they hope to derive through the maintenance of their Superior Court. They are engaged in a struggle to secure the State Government, and the maintenance of this Court, is essential in order to give color of legality to their scheme. It was abolished by the regular Legislature, and is now established by force on the part of the NICHOLS Government. Along with this come acts of violence, which give New Orleans the appearance of a city controlled by a mob. Thus is inaugurated a new conflict for supremacy. It may appear strange to many of our readers that the Democrats should show such preponderance in New Orleans, when the Republicans have the supreme power. The secret is that New Orleans is a Democratic city, and that party has a heavy majority among the whites in the State. It is the blacks who give the Republicans their majority in the State; but their votes are as influential as those of the whites, and must be regarded. The President delays to recognize either party in this conflict as yet, probably waiting for the report of the committees now at New Orleans, investigating the election; but we entertain no doubt that the ultimate result will be the recognition of the PACKARD Government. The legality of the Returning Board admits of no doubt, and the Government declared elected will be ultimately sustained. The President prefers not to be precipitate in his decisions, but should necessity arise, he will not fail to act. He has, too, ample force concentrated at New Orleans to answer the purpose. Two vessels of war,—one a monitor,—are there, and they alone can reduce the city to obedience promptly and surely.

The great error of the Democrats consists in making a demonstration at this juncture. Had they issued protests, or made the best statement of their case possible, appealing to the country for justice, they would certainly have received more of sympathy than will attend their present course. There has been some discussion among those high in the councils of the Republican party, as to the propriety of at least electing government officials for the South from among the resident population of the different States, and so putting aside one cause of complaint and agitation at the South. But if, with every disagreement, there must be a display of armed force, and attempted coercion, self-respect forbids concessions till a law-abiding spirit shall be manifested. It is not usual to manifest generosity and to make concessions to those who will attempt to carry elections by the most shameful violence, and when by their lawless operations they have defeated their own ends, resort to continued violence to overthrow the legally declared State Government. This can only be suppressed, not conciliated. President GRANT has been prudent and careful in his treatment of it, using force only when it was imperatively necessary, but still maintaining firmly the principles of law and order. The present situation of affairs in Louisiana call for prudence and vigor combined. These will doubtless be exercised as occasion demands. The PACKARD Government is the only lawful one in Louisiana, and sooner or later it will be fully sustained.

THE ANCESTRY OF LINCOLN.

Some Interesting Notes of the Great President's Parentage.

Hon. Gideon Welles contributes to the January number of *Galaxy* an article on the administration of Abraham Lincoln, which contains some interesting and hitherto unpublished information about Lincoln's ancestry. This was a subject of which Lincoln confessed his own ignorance. In 1875 there died in Bellefonte, Pa., a Mrs. Lucy Potter, who was a great aunt of President Lincoln. Her father, William Winters, was born 1728 and died in 1894. He emigrated from Berks county, Pa., to Northumberland, now Lycoming, county, in 1728. He had, by two wives, nineteen children, and there was an interval of forty-two years between the birth of the oldest and that of the youngest. His first wife whom he married in 1747, in the then province of Virginia, was Ann Boone, a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer. By her he had four sons and seven daughters. The eldest daughter, Hannah, married Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, in Rockingham county, Va. He emigrated to Kentucky, from which State he made a visit to his father-in-law, John Winters. Not long afterward Lincoln was killed by the Indians, leaving a son six years old, who became the father of the President. Mr. William Winters married his second wife, Ellen Campbell, in 1784, and from this union were born three sons and five daughters, of whom Lucy, who died less than two years ago, was the youngest. After the death of William Winters his widow was licensed to keep a "house of entertainment" where Williamsport now is. There she lived and reared her own large family and several of her stepchildren. Her daughters seem to have been very fortunate in their marriages. The husbands of two of them became Justices of Supreme Court of the State, and Lucy, the youngest, was the wife of W. W. Potter, who died while a member of Congress in 1838. She survived him thirty-seven years, continuing a widow. What is new in these facts is the connection of the Winters family with the Lincolns, which was not known to the President. Mr. Welles says that he has no doubt of the authenticity of the relation, and that the President's ancestry in this country, paternal and maternal—Lincoln, Boone, and Winters,—is to be traced to the county of Berks, in Pennsylvania.

Love's Icy Dreams.

The other evening, as a patient policeman was pacing his beat on Sixth street, a young man passed him and ran up a flight of stone steps and rang the bell. The officer heard the door open, a young lady's voice sing out, and he said to himself:

"'Tis love's young dream."

He was moving on when another young man approached, looked up at the house, and in a sheepish way asked the officer if he had seen any one go in. He was informed of what had occurred a moment before, and he gasped:

"It was that sneaking chap from Cass avenue!"

He walked on, and the officer walked, but ten minutes later the young man climbed the stone steps with a pail of water in his hand and emptied its contents over every stone. He was sitting on the horse-block opposite as the officer came back, meaning to stay there until his plan unfolded or until he froze to death. He didn't freeze. In about ten minutes the door opposite opened, two voices were heard for a moment, and then the young man from Cass avenue came down the steps on his ear, his elbow, his shoulder-blade, his head, or on most any other part of the human make-up. He struck the sidewalk, shot across it to the gutter, and came to a stand still with his head in the snow. There was a peal of laughter from the house as the door shut, and the watcher on the horse-block chuckled and remarked:

"That heartless laugh was not uttered by a woman who loves—I'm hunky!"

Five minutes later he carefully crawled up the icy steps, and the good policeman heard him cordially greeted, and mused:

"Well, if there ain't more'n seventeen different ways of finding out if a girl loves you"

He Stopped the Whistling.

"Do you allow whistling in your cars?" asked a gentleman of a street car conductor, on a bitter evening this week.

"No, not if I can help it," replied the conductor.

"Well," continued the shivering passenger, "I notice the wind whistling through here a good deal!"

The conductor kept the door closed after that.

THE VANDERBILT MANSION.

Description of the Commodore's Late Residence at Washington Place.

The house in which Commodore Vanderbilt resided during the last twenty years of his life, No. 10 Washington Place, was built by himself, and under his own direction. It was commenced in May, 1845, and finished in November, 1846, Benjamin F. Camp being the mason employed. It is a large double house, with a frontage of 40 feet on Washington place, and a depth of 65 feet. The stables are built in the rear, with an entrance on Fourth street, the lot occupied by the buildings extending through the block from one street to the other. Between the house and the stable is a small paved court-yard. The house proper is built of red brick, with brown stone trimmings. It is four stories high, with a basement. The edifice cost about fifty-five thousand dollars when completed, and the ground on which it stands costs $9,500. It is reckoned to be one of the strongest and best constructed buildings in the city. During the time in which it was being built the commodore resided on Staten Island, and moved into his new house some time in December, 1846. The parlors, which are very large and commodious, are on the first floor. They are two in number, situated on the right of the entrance, opening into each other, and connecting with a small extension in the rear, from which a door leads into the dining-room. On the left of the main entrance to the house is a small reception room, the door of which is at the foot of the staircase in the main hall. The dining room is in the rear of the reception room and staircase, and extends across the building as far as the back parlor. The parlors are elegantly furnished, but contain very few works of arts. The most valuable of these is a bust of the Commodore, in white marble, by Powers. In a niche in the lower great hall is a statuette in Parian marble, a copy of the statue, in bronze size, cast in bronze, by Capt. Albert De Groot, for the Vanderbilt memorial in front of St. John's Park Depot. In the dining room is a picture of the Commodore in a road wagon, wearing a white hat and driving a favorite span of horses. Immediately upon reaching the landing of the upper half the right hand door leads into the library, a room about twenty feet square, frescoed, and surrounded by book cases five and a half feet high. These contain rather a miscellaneous collection. The Commodore never selected a library, but his favorite books were historical and devotional. The book he valued next to the Bible is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, a work he frequently carried with him on his travels. The library opens into a large sitting-room, twenty by twenty-five feet. These two rooms face on Washington place. The sitting-room is plainly but elegantly furnished with an obvious air of domestic comfort. This was the Commodore's favorite place, and here he mainly received his friends. The walls are ornamented with three oil portraits, one of himself and two of his present wife. There are also two magnificent photographs, one of the former Mrs. Vanderbilt and one of himself taken in the cos-ume he wore when he visited Russia. There is also a medallion portrait of his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems. But the picture he most valued is one of his mother, in oil colors, hanging over the mantlepiece. Out of the sitting room, in the rear, is a dressing room, which leads into Mrs. Vanderbilt's *boudoir*, which is on the south side of the building. *En suite* with the boudoir is a large room, which was the Commodore's own chamber. Connecting with this is a room which he always used as his house office. In this room he probably elaborated the great schemes which he accomplished during the last quarter of a century. The third floor is divided into four large bed-chambers, used by the family. On the fourth floor are the rooms for the domestics. In the basement there used to be a billiard room, but the table was taken down some years ago, and in this portion of the house are now the kitchen, laundry, servants' sitting room, &c.

THE TROUBLE WITH HENRY.

A Grave Period in His Eventful Career.

They were going around to Boston by sea from Philadelphia. After they got out in the ocean Mary went on deck to look for Henry. She was engaged to him. She found him leaning over the taffrail looking at the reflection of the sunset in the water, and some times sighing as he looked. She came near to him and said:

"Isn't it beautiful, Henry?" I think I never saw the reflection of the clouds in the water so lovely before. Those waves are as rosy as if they were dyed with vermilion."

Henry sighed again, but he neither moved nor answered.

"Won't it be splendid out here this evening when the moon rises? I think moonlight on the ocean is perfectly grand. Suppose we come up and sit here until bed-time? They say that the sea is very phosphorescent about here; did you hear the captain telling about it at dinner?"

Henry merely heaved another deep, deep sigh, and then relapsed into silence.

"The captain says he thinks we will have a lovely voyage. The wind is with us, and there are no indications of a storm. I enjoy it much, and it gives me such an appetite. I wonder what they are going to have for supper? I believe I could eat a whole ham."

Then Henry gave two or three awful sighs, and leaned further over to get a better look at the ocean, and Mary said:

"Why don't you talk, dear? I never knew that you were so fond of the sea before. (Here Henry sighed violently.) But if you are I don't see why we can't take this trip often after we are married. It's very healthful." (Henry breathed another sigh) "and its very cheap. Don't you think we might, dear?"

Henry did not reply; but again his emotions overmastered him.

"Why don't you answer me? O, don't shake your head. Can't you turn around and look at me? I think you're very unkind. If you don't answer me, I declare that I'll never speak to you again!"

Then Henry, after another sigh, looked at her with a face as white as a sheet of paper, and in a weak voice said:

"Great Julius Cæsar, woman, don't you see that I'm trying to throw up my very toe-nails!"

Then he gazed again at the ocean, and she went down stairs to get him the camphor. Henry thinks they will not take the trip very often after they are married.

Gov. Tilden at Home.

Relieved of his duties at Albany, ex-Governor Tilden immediately returned to town, and is once more at his handsome residence on Gramercy Park. Notwithstanding his hard work of the past few months, the Governor's health is unimpaired. He continues to take his full share of social pleasures, and his house is the scene of many notable gatherings. Perhaps no man in the country is more "called on" than he. Mr. Tilden is easily accessible to visitors, of whom there are many daily at the Gramercy Park house, and, blessed in the possession of unusually intelligent servants, who can tell at a glance "who's who and what's what," he is generally able to avoid chronic and professional bores, who are consigned to the tender mercies of Colonel Pelton, the Governor's nephew and secretary, detailed for that duty by the Governor, and who has had a tremendous experience in dealing with them for several months past. Governor Tilden is fond of a good dinner and fonder still of good company. He seldom or never sits down to table without a few friends, and his guests include many of the most distinguished men in the country, not unfrequently of both political parties. His favorite pastime of horseback riding is still kept up, and every day, in every kind of weather, his well-known figure, clad in sealskin and mounted on a handsome bay, may be seen in the Park or on the road.—*N. Y. World.*

Clara Louise Kellogg.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is gravely reported to nourish her sweet voice upon a soup made by her admiring mother from beef, potatoes, a little rice, and many onions. The singer observed to a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* that she had never seen so many young girls who think themselves born prima donnas as in Chicago. "Speak they ever so little they are confident of shining upon the world as an operatic star; but," she added, "I think it more the fault of the music teachers, who, as it pays them, encourage the idea, and while they cannot create a voice in their scholars, unfit them for anything else." Mrs. Kellogg said to the correspondent that her daughter sang several airs when nine months old, and played the piano at three years; that oatmeal made her bilious; that she injured her heel wearing high-heeled boots; that Patti was the only living singer that "the chicken" would take off her hat to; that she was pestered with suitors who would throw themselves at her feet, write her frantic letters, go crazy, and make fools of themselves generally.

ANOTHER OF CUPID'S PRANKS.

An Old Man of Eighty Marries a Woman of Ninety—The Most Peculiar Wedding that ever Took Place.

The very largest congregation that ever assembled in any church in Lexington came together on Monday, January 1, at the Main Street Christian Church, to witness the marriage of Dr. Joseph G. Chinn and Mrs. Catherine Lawson, the former of this city, and the latter of Fayette county. The respective ages of the high contracting parties made it one of the most extraordinary marriage that was ever solemnized. The groom was of the ripe but modest age of eighty years, and looked as vigorous as most men of sixty. The lady will be ninety years of age on the 1st day of May next. Dr. Chinn was a soldier of the war of 1812. He enlisted when about thirteen years of age, but owing to an accident, by which he was severely wounded in the foot, he did not go out until the next year, but served with credit until the close of the war. This is his third marriage, but in probability he may survive it many years. Mrs. Lawson was born in Virginia, but was brought by her parents to Kentucky in early life. When but sixteen she was addressed by Dr. David Lawson, and became engaged to him, but with rare good sense refused to marry him until he had secured sufficient for their mutual support. He left immediately for the South, where he remained twenty-three years, she hearing nothing of him in the meantime, but remained constant through those long years of silence and doubt. At last he one day walked into the parlor of the house where the faithful "Kitty" lived, and claimed her hand and the fulfillment of her promise, saying that he had made money enough to purchase a farm. They were duly married and lived together forty years, during which they grew rich, and the kind of wife she made is best told when it is said that he left her his whole estate. A few years ago she thought it about time to prepare for the great change that awaits old and young alike, but reserved enough to make herself comfortable, live as long as she might, and to have a dream not long ago that made a deep impression on her, and that was that the Lord was sparing her for some wise purpose, which she interpreted, without the doubts and incredulity that beset Sarah of old, and these led her to accept one of several offers of matrimony. Having made up her mind to marry, she set about it with all the eagerness that any girl of eighteen could exhibit. She bought a handsome trousseau and appeared at the altar in a steel colored silk, with velvet cloak, sealskin muff and boas, velvet bonnet trimmed very becomingly with feathers and point lace and very handsome jewelry. Out of respect for the white hair of her affianced, she did not conceal her own gray hairs, but had them puffed and well arranged. She was attended by five generations of her relatives, who preceded her into the church and took reserved seats. The ceremony was performed by Elder Marshall with all solemnity, and the large congregation, that is, all that could get within the church, behaved with respectful attention. After the ceremony, and after the venerable couple had been congratulated by the clergyman, Master Coleman Gentry, a youth of five years, a nephew of the fifth generation, stepped up to her, bearing a beautiful bouquet of camelias and orange blossoms, which he presented to the bride, and which was accepted by the bride with evident pleasure. The congregation remained seated while the bridal party passed out. At the door an old negro woman, one of her former servants, lifted her train and carried it until she entered her carriage, when they drove off to their home and happiness. A bountiful wedding breakfast was awaiting their arrival. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and closed one of the most extraordinary marriages that we ever remember to have heard of.—*Lexington Banner.*

THE PROFESSORS BEATEN.

A Paragraph Which They Could Not Accurately Read.

On Friday afternoon, at the Institute at Union City, Erie county, says the *Times*, Professor Hull placed upon the blackboard the following rather curious piece of composition, and offered a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as a prize to any member of the Institute, excepting the Professors, who would read it and pronounce every word correctly according to Webster:

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucassian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and a coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrifiable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the Coroner."

Several members of the Institute made the attempt, with the following result: L. P. Crouch, 18 mistakes; S. C. Brooks, 14; Miss M. E. Olds, 15; Mrs. J. E. Twining, 16; Miss Carrie Duncombe, 15; O. V. Cotter, 16; A. L. Knapp, 14; C. H. Austin, 12; Charles Chandler, 12. Prof. Hull then read it correctly.

The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, Beliet, comely, lenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleon, suite, coadjutor, calligraphy, matinee, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular, and debris.

An Interesting Debate by Saloon-Keepers.

The Saloon-Keepers' Literary, Debating and Mutual Improvement Society held its second meeting last week and discussed the momentous question, "How much diamonds and fast trotting horses is compatible in a bar-keeper with a salary of $45 a month in a business taking in $40 a day where the boss isn't round a good deal?" The gentleman who opened the discussion said he did not object to his bar-keeper wearing better clothes than himself, nor yet to a moderate investment in diamond pins, fancy clothing and the like. He had often thought of having such articles bought and kept in the house for the use of successive generations of bar-keepers, like aprons, but had shrunk from the expense. When the bar-keeper furnished them the cost was naturally shared between the several houses that had employed him.

Another member said he never hired a bar-keeper unless he had a complete outfit of jewelry and the like. He didn't want to have to get them.

The question of watches and chains was discussed, and it was unanimously decided that, while there could be no objection to the wearing of a timepiece worth less than $300 or $350, oroide was more becoming, and a heavy chain fastened to a bullet would answer all practical purposes. Trotting horses and draw poker for more than $1 ante were voted in poor taste. A resolution of sympathy for a member who had yielded to financial pressure and gone into insolvency, the bar-keeper having bought him out, was adopted, and, when it was discovered that the bar-keeper had in pity resolved to give his old boss a job as bar-keeper, a resolution of sympathy with the bar-keeper was adopted.

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ALLCOCK'S
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☞ Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10. 1877.

New Goods and Novelties Much Under Value,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Per Steamer "Illinois" we are in receipt of our first invoice this month of importations of European Goods, purchased under the most auspicious circumstances, which will be opened THIS MORNING, and to which we invite the attention of patrons, as we shall be prepared to offer a line of scotch and Irish Linens, Damasks, Towels, Towelings, Madder Tablings and Napkins to match, Black Alpacas, &c., at considerable less than usual prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS NOW ON OUR COUNTERS:

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Bleached Shirtings.
At 12½c 4-4 "Wamsutta" Fine Bleached Shirting.
At 6¼ and 7c, Fine Bleached Shirting Muslins.
At 9 and 9½c, Special good value in Soft-finish Shirtings.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, extra heavy Standard Sheetings.
At 12½c, 5-4 heavy Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 11-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 18¾c, Children's All-linen Slips and Aprons, worth 50c.
At 37½c up, Fancy Real Appique Lace Titles, all sizes, worth $1.00 to $2.50.
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, worth 50c.
At 37½c, Special bargain in Woven Undershirts for Ladies, full size.
At 25c, Embroidered End Silk Ties, worth $1.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼ and 8c, good heavy All-Linen Crash for Towels.
At 10 and 12½c, Wide and Heavy Plain and Twilled Towelings.
At 8c, 10 and 12½c, Bargains in All-Linen Fringed Towels.
At $1.00, Extra heavy full size Calico Comforts.
At 12½c, or 9 yards for $1, good heavy Red Checks.
At 74c, 75c, 90c and $1, Special Bargains in All-Linen Napkins, by the dozen.
At 70c up, Extra good value in Madder Table Damasks.
At 50c up, Children's Embroidered Fancy Chemises, worth $1.50.
At 75c, Ladies' Gum Nursery Aprons, worth $1.50.
At 6 and 8c, Ladies' Hemmed Fine Handkerchiefs.
At 10c, 12½c and 15c, very fine All-Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, slightly imperfect, worth 20 and 25c.

NEW FLANNELS.
At 12½c, Extra heavy Dark Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 16c, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 12½c up, Good heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 50c, Double Faced heavy Black Waterproof.

DRESS GOODS.
At 10 and 12½c, New Seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Best styles Wool Tycoon Repps.
At 25 to 50c, Beautiful line Desirable Dress Goods much less than usual value.
At 25c, Opened To-day, a line of Black Alpacas, of a new make, of superior lustre and quality.

BLACK AND COLOLED CASHMERES.
At 18¾ and 25c, Bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
At 20, 33 and 37½c, Fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 50c to $3.50, Special value in Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1.50, Special value in Colored Cashmeres.
The very best possible value in our large and complete lines of Black and Colored Silks, which are now specially attractive.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
At prices much less than usual, we offer a large assortment Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, including Real and Imitation Seal Goods.

LADIES' LONG SACQUES.
At $1.50, Ladies' Wool Beaver Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' heavy Beaver Sacques.
At $2.50, Ladies' Long Beaver Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $4.50, Ladies' Fur Trimmed, Long Shape Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $8.00, extra bargains in Matalasse, Beaver, Basket and Chinchilla Sacques, self, Silk and Fur Trimmed.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Ready made Winter Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes, Arctics, all sizes and grades, at lowest prices.
Ladies' Merino, Scarlet and Muslin Underwear, Suits, Costumes, Overdresses, &c., &c.
At 31c to $1.50 per one-half dozen, Ladies' Ribbed Balmoral Hose, new colors, and Merino, special bargains.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BARGAINS UNSURPASSED.
Four Spools for 19c of O. N. T. or Ashworth's Best Machine Cotton.
At $1, a large size Cardigan Jacket, sold usually and all seasons at $1.50.
At $1 25, Cardigan Jackets, worth fully $1 75
At 12½c, very large Red Handkerchiefs, for Gents.
At 20c or $1.09 per one-half dozen, 7-8 square White Linen Handkerchiefs, for Gents, an extra bargain.
At 25c or $1 20 per one-half dozen, very fine all-Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 18¾c or 87½c per one-half dozen, all-Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 10 and 12½c, full size Shirt Fronts.
At 15c or 80c per one-half dozen, Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose.
At 10c up, Gents' Woolen Scarfs.
At 12½c or 68c per one-half dozen, Gents' Fine Balmoral Socks.
At 28c, worth 37½c, Gents' Real Shetland Socks.
At 8c per box, or two for 15c, Gents' Linen Faced Paper Collars.
At 5c, heavy Gray Ribbed Undershirts, would be cheap at 75c.

NEW NOVELTIES DAILY.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.
At 12½c, White and Colored Aprons.
At 12½c, No. 30 Twilled Silk Ribbons, in none but the leading colors.
At 12½c, Black Silk Windsor Ties.
At 50c, Black Lace Ties, Silk Embroidered, worth 75c.
At 62½c, Cardinal and Blue Ties, worth 87½c.
At $1, Net and Cardinal Silk Ties, worth 37½c.
At 37½c up,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 11, 1877.

The regular line of banking operations affords no room for special comment, there being no material change in the situation during the past few days. Dividends paid soon find their way back again to banks, in the form of deposits, or payments on notes, and so the money changes are not of long duration. This aside and the demand for discounts is not large nor pressing. No special features, other than we have referred to within the past few days, remain to be noticed.

BANK PROFITS.

The profits derived from bank stock for the past year have proven anything but satisfactory to the holders of the stock. It is a fact that has come home to every business man in the past year that it was not a year of prosperity. It is a satisfaction to every merchant, manufacturer and mechanic, and indeed a matter of extreme congratulation, if he has been able to close his books for the year without a balance on the side of loss. The business of banks depends entirely on the business of their customers. If their customers do not prosper, of course inevitably the banks cannot prosper. This, we believe, in a measure accounts for the small profits in banking, an obstacle that we hope is removed for the current year.

There are other reasons why banking is not now as profitable as before the panic; some of these we think should continue, others we think should be removed. The banks are overburdened with taxes. The average tax on bank capital for 1876 was almost 6 per cent. This not only operates against the banks as lenders of money, but it operates with equal severity against the borrowers, on whom the burden must fall in the way of interest and exchange. Herein are bank profits reduced. Again, a regular use of, and demand for, money has not prevailed. Large surpluses have lain in our bank vaults for months, to be eaten up by the 3 and 4 per cent. interest worm, this condition growing out of the paralyzed state of trade. These reasons we believe are what have most seriously affected the profits of banking for a year or two past.

TOO MANY BANKS.

There are too many banks in our midst—not too much capital, but too many divisions of it. In our opinion, the best interests of the owners of bank capital would be better subserved by concentration and consolidation, and not only would the stockholders be benefited, but the customers of the banks would find far better accommodated. In the course of business a great many of the superfluous banks have disappeared, and no one can tell how many more of them will follow, but it would be a decided improvement if the reduction of the number of the banks could be accomplished by some more agreeable method than has marked some recent failures, and if the small banks could be made to strengthen the larger ones instead of weakening them while cutting their own throats in an insane competition.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

OUR PROPERTY VALUATION.

In the six years which have elapsed since the census of 1870 the property valuation of the towns and cities of the United States has increased twenty-five per cent., and in the same time the annual taxation of the same towns and cities has increased 110 per cent. In the same time, also, the indebtedness of the same towns and cities has been augmented by 2,000 per cent., or twenty times the principal of six years ago. Herein lies the secret of most of the embarrassment which oppresses the country, and the beginning of the year is a good time for the people to cry a determined halt in the ruinously impoverishing system of lending municipal credit to all sorts of projects, visionary and otherwise.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The banks of this city have received circular invitations to attend the convention to be held this month at the instance of the New York banks to consider the subject of taxatio . The convention is to be a national one, and will be largely attended. It will be an important meeting, and its utterances will command the respect and attention of Congress and the country.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¼	5-20's 1865 coupons	114½
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	119½	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	108½	Currency 6's	123
" 1865 new	109¾	New 5 per cents	111¼
5-20's 1867	113½	10-40's coupons	112¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	69½	Toledo & Wabash	31
C. C. & I. C.	2½	Harlem	136½
St. Paul	19¾	Adams Express	110½
Do. Pref	34¾	American Express	57
Lake Shore	54¼	U. S. Express	88¾
Do. Central	42¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85¼
Northwestern com	31	Pacific Mail	39
Do. Pref	56¾	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	18¾
Clev. & Pitts	122	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	73¾	N. J. Central	76
Delaware, L. & W.	78½	Del. & Hudson	72¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

F. R. R.	(B) 48¾	Cen. Transf(B)	18¾
Reading (B)	19¾	Empire Co. (B)	85¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	180¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	93¾
Oil Creek (B)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	48¾	N. Pacific guaranteed	A—

NEW YORK, January 10, 1877.

Money was easier at 3@7, closing at 3@4. Most loans were at 6; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $253,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,313,000. The clearings were $39,000,000. Sterling was steady at 483½@485. Gold opened and closed at 106, with sales in the interim at 105 7-8@106¼. The carrying rates were 7 to 4. Silver at London is quoted at 57½ pence per ounce. Here bar silver is $1.31½ bid. Gold; silver coin $1.24½ bid; greenbacks $1.24. Railroad bonds are quiet. In State securities Tennessees are better; the rest steady. Stocks generally were weak, with the exception of Illinois Central, Western Union, and Michigan Central, which were firm and higher. Coal stocks were steady. The transactions were 106,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 13,000 St. Paul, 32,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, 3,600 Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 Illinois Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 112⅞; 5-20s '65, 108½; do. '65 new, 109½; do. '67, 112 1-4; do. '68, 114½; new 5s, 110½; new 4½s, 107½; 10-40s, 112; do. coupons, 112¾; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 14⅞; do preferred, 21½; Pacific Mail, 23; Mariposa, 6½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 58½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 136½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 36; do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 3; New Jersey Central, 36; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 19½; do. preferred, 32½; Toledo & Wabash, 6; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 7 3-8; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15 1-2; Missouri Pacific, 2½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94.

LONDON, January 10.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000. Consols, 94 15-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes, 106f 90c.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

BERLIN, January 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 1,774,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877.

General business is improving somewhat, although it is by no means active and there is plenty of room for improvement. Flour continues firm and somewhat excited, with every indication of a further advance. Coffee is also strong at the recent sharp advance. As regards the hog products, there is nothing particularly new to record, and the same will apply to produce generally.

APPLES—The receipts by commission men continue light, but farmers from the adjoining country are bringing in enough to keep up the supply, and prices are no better; $1a1.50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 3½@4c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 4½@5c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice tinsiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 3a4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Still quoted at $1.75a2 per bu to the wholesale trade, and $2a2.25 in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime new crop navies.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for prime table Butter, but the common and medium qualities are very dull and hard to dispose of at any price. Prime to choice rolls selling at 22a25.

CRANBERRIES—$4 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory report 1 steady at 14@14½c to wholesale buyers and 15a15½ in a jobbing way. Fancy brands quoted at 18 2c 'Young America' and 17 for 'Nutmegs.'

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $2a4 per bbl—Barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm and higher; we now quote at $9all ₱ bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand deserving of the name, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices; this is owing very largely to the abundance and cheapness of green apples. Dried Apples quoted nominally at 4a5c. Peaches, 12a14c for halves.

DRIED PEAS—$1.50a1.75 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Higher; 7¾a8c.

EGGS—The market continues firm, and with a light supply of fresh prices are advancing; we now quote at 32a35c. Pickeled steady at 22a25c.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, and with the indications at the present time point to a further advance; it is worthy of notice that but few, if any of the leadi g brands can be replaced at current rates. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $7.25a7.50; ambers, $7.75a8; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50a9.50. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm, and the indications still point upward, notwithstanding there has been a sharp advance within the past few days. A very good article on the present position of the Sugar and Coffee markets will be found elsewhere.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¼@12
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11¼@11¾
Granulated	13¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼@11¾
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¾a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	26
Fair	24	Third Grade	24
Java	32	Java	36

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	63a65c
Prime new crop N. O.	58a60c
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce, and with a steady demand, prices are strong but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.42a1.45; do. amber and white, $1.47a1.50. As will have been noticed by our dispatches, there has been a farther advance in the west, with red quoted at $1.45a1.50 at Cincinnati. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. Ear Corn is still quoted at 44a46c on track, with diminished receipts and only a fair demand. Shelled Corn quietand unchanged at 52a54c on track, as to quality. Light receipts and offerings of Rye, but there does not appear to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 75c.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $14 a17. Baled (on track) quoted at $13a15, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Is in light supply in consequence of the continued suspension of navigation, and prices are higher. Bran is now quoted at $14a14.50 per ton on track. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $16a17. Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Prester & Gamble's double extra, is now $1; W. Alexander & Co do, 88a89; No. 1, 75a80. No. 2, 68a68; White winter miners, 58a60; yellow, 53a55 cents. Carbon still quoted at 27 cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1.50 $2.10 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—The market has been less active during the past week, and prices are a shade lower. Dressed Chickens and Ducks, 10a12; do. Turkeys, 13a14c. Live Chickens, 40a50 ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Selling in a jobbing way at $1.20a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, but no change in prices. The Western markets are reported easier. Both Pork and Lard are off, which is owing to the fact that holders who bought during the upturn, are anxious to sell, hence there have been but few buyers during the past day or two. The advance in both of these articles was speculative, hence a reaction was not altogether unexpected.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¼
Shoulders Ex S. C.	8½	Do. tierces	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	13	Do. kgs	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14½
Beef Tongues ₱ lb	50	Do. 5 ₱ caddies	14½
per doz	$4½	Do. 3 ₱ pails	14½
Mess Shoulders	7½	Do. 5 ₱ do	14½
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 3 ₱ tubs	14½
Clear Sides	10¼	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 30
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	14

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week	Last week
Cattle	389 cars	291 cars
Hogs	232 "	120 "
Sheep	68 "	75 "
Total	689 "	599 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchant for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 389 cars reported for the past week, 251 cars were through and 118 cars local against 241 cars of through, and 162 cars of local preceding week, being 2,769 head; last week, 1,880 head.

While, as will be seen from the above, the through cattle has been a little larger than that of the preceding week, there was a falling off of 45 cars of local or yard cattle, and with a demand somewhat in excess of the supply, sellers had no difficulty in springing prices. Common and medium grades were advanced 10a12½c per cwt, and prime shipping cattle 20a25c; and at the end of the week, trade was brisk, cattle selling about as fast as they arrived. As will be seen, the sales were much larger than those of the preceding week, and as we close our report this p. m., there are but few remaining unsold. The demand for stock cattle continues light, as it usually is at this particular point of time, but with very light offerings, prices are still sustained. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,500a1,600 steers.....6.00a6.25
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers.....5.40a5.85
Good 1,150a1,250 steers.....4.90a5.25
Stockers 700a800 lbs.....3.00a3.75
Bulls, Cows and Stags.....3.00a4.00

SHEEP.

The receipts and offerings, while fully equal to the demand, were 7 cars short of the preceding week, and the market being active, closed with prices ½ to ¾c lower. Trade to-day was very unfavorable to sellers, as the supply was in excess of the demand, and as we close our report there are some 8 or 10 cars remaining unsold. Unless the arrivals should turn out larger than expected it is not likely that there will be any further decline during the remainder of the week, and there is a possibility of an improvement, although the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging. We quote as follows:

Extra 115a120 lbs.....6.00a6.25
Extra 95a100 lbs.....5.25a5.50
Prime 85a90 lbs.....4.50a4.75
Fair 75a80 lbs.....4.00a4.25
Common 70a75 lbs.....3.00a3.25

HOGS.

The arrivals during the past week have been quite large (112 cars in excess of the preceding week) and as compared with the date of our last report, prices are from ½ to ¾c lower. Within the past day or two, however, there has not been so much change, and the general position of the market is more favorable to sellers, in consequence of diminished receipts. There is a good many pigs coming forward, and they are not wanted. The various grades may be quoted as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs.....7.00a7.25
Heavy Smooth Yorkers.....6.20a6.30
Light Smooth Yorkers.....6.00a6.15
Light Pigs.....5.50a5.75
Roughs.....5.00a5.50

All drafts to Cincinnati added to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Shedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m.....2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rees G & W m.....7 J Moorhead b.....1
Total.....8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O & P & l.....2 Isabella Fur o.....20
S. B. & Co o.....4 W Clark m.....1
Laughlin & Co.....9 Lucy Furn o.....1
Total.....33

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

P T & Wks m.....8 Isabella Fur o.....28
Laughlin & Co.....3 Nimick & Co m.....8
Pitt F & I Co m.....2 Zug & Co m.....1
P D Nicols o.....3 Mullins & M m.....2
Total.....50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877.

Trade continues very dull, so far as our market is concerned, and but for the fact that some of our refiners were sold ahead it would be still worse. United certificates opened at $8.55, advanced to $8.61¾, and subsequently dropped back to $8.52¾. Immediate shipment quoted nominally at $8.70, with very little call for it. Refined was reported as dull as ever, Antwerp was quoted weaker, the advance there yesterday, it is said, was a bull movement gotten up by some parties who were anxious to sell. Exporters are doing nothing, excepting those who bought ahead are now receiving their oil. Prices nominally unchanged at 27c.

Oil Barrels dull; buyers offering $1.40 for city make, and holders asking $1.45a1.50.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Centrale w	922
Brough McK & Co	Miller o w	962
Duncan	Neahouse & Co	83
Total		1,967

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 1,011

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 11, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	25a	Oil, Anise	$2.90a3.40 lb
2d select	40a	Bergam	4.85a5.35 lb
1st select	75a	Casela	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric	90a	Castor	17a17½
Oxalic	17a	Lemon	4.00a4.80 lb
Tartaric	55a	Linseed	60a62 gal
Alcohol	2.18a2.30 gal	Linseed R	62½a63 gal
Aloes, cape	20a	Neatsfoot	80a1.15 gal
A Barb	40a	Olive	1.25a2.00 dozen
Socot	22 lb	"	Qts 2.25a2.50 dozen
Alum	3¾a4¾ lb	"	Pts 2.25a3.50 dozen
Alum., Aq	2½a	Orange	4.50a4.80 lb
Carb	20a	Origanum	4.50a4.80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	Pennyroyl	4.50a4.80 lb
Assafœtida	60a	Peppermt	5.75a6.00 lb
Bals, Copaib	80a	Sassafras	90a1.00 lb
Canada	50a	Wintergn	4.25a4.75 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Bi, Sth car	2.50a2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass	58a60 lb	Chlorate	35a 40 lb
Vitriol	10a11½ lb	Iodid	2.75a2.85 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	3.75 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 8½ lb	Root, Gentn	8 a12 lb
Flor, sulp	5a 6 lb	Gin, E. I.	16 lb
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin, Jam	24 lb
Calomel Am	85a95 lb	Ipecac P	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	39a 42 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Camwood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.50a2.00 lb
Chamo, Ger	35a40 lb	" Pow	1.50a2.00 lb
Rom	1.00a1.25 lb	Sar, Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar, Mex	28 lb
Chloroform	90a1.00 lb	Senega	1.05a1.15 lb
Concho, Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb
Red	1.30a1.40 lb	Val, Eng	45 lb
Yellow	85a90 lb	Ger	40 lb
Cochineal	90a 95 lb	Saffron Am	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal, Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tart	44a 46 lb	Epsom	4a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pow	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	90a1.00 lb	Nitre	2a 2¾ lb
Ether, Nit	38a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	6¾a 8lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logwd	14a 16 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8
Liqu, Cal	30a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Ital	23a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	30a 37 lb
Fustic	2½a 3 lb	Ex. Lea	28 lb
Glycer, Pure	25a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Gowers'	65 lb	Sheilac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.10a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. P.	1.15a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	3.88a4.20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb	4½a 5½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych, Cry	2.35a2.70 oz
Lycopod	28a 30 lb	Sulp	2.00a2.10 oz
Madder	12a 15 lb	Sugar Lead	25a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	30a1.00 lb	Turpent, spts	32a 35 gal
Carb	45 lb	Var, Coach	1.65a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla	85 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph, Sul	5.25a5.50 oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit, Silver	94 oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Opium	7.70 lb	Venet, Red	2½a 4¼ lb
Powd	10.28 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¾ lb

Review of the New York Sugar and Coffee Market.

Raw sugar has during the past week declined to 9¾a9¾c for fair to good refining, 9¾ for prime and 10a10¼c for centrifugal, leading to a larger business, the sales of the week ending Saturday evening being 7,000 hhds, 2,981 bbls, 500 boxes and 17,000 mats. Importers have made the market concession in price mentioned because refiners would not purchase except at materially lower prices, claiming that the rates obtained for the refined product would not warrant anything less than a marked reduction from the recent quotations for raw. The diminished receipts and mainly a fair demand. Shelled Corn quietand unchanged at 52a54c on track, as to quality. Light receipts and offerings of Rye, but there does not appear to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 75c.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $14 a17. Baled (on track) quoted at $13a15, as to quality.

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J. B. Shedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

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Laughlin & Co.....3 Nimick & Co m.....8
Pitt F & I Co m.....2 Zug & Co m.....1
P D Nicols o.....3 Mullins & M m.....2
Total.....50

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE weather moderated somewhat yesterday, but it did not thaw any; last evening the wind was south-west, and thermometer 37. No prospect of an early break-up.

THE Tombigbee River is reported rising rapidly, and boats are getting ready to leave Mobile for the Tuscaloosa trade.

WM. CLARK, at Rising Sun, has 200 plows awaiting the opening of navigation, for shipment to Memphis and Vicksburg.

THE mouth of Red River is not the only bad point in that stream. Between Shreveport and Alexandria it is in a wretched condition.

CAPTAIN Hodge Brown, of Dyonsburg, Ky., formerly of the steamer J. P. Wells and other boats, died at Dyonsburg last week, aged about 52.

MR. HORACE HYDE, a well-known St. Louis river reporter, has taken a position as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, Mo.

THE steamers John R. Maude and Chas. Morgan are now lying close together under Bulletin townhead, near Osceola, in what is thought to be safe positions.

WE have heard it hinted that Gen. Weitzel recommends a reduction in canal tollage. If Uncle Sam can afford it, it will be of vast importance and much benefit to our steamboatmen.

A NATCHEZ paper says: There is very little cotton on hand at present, and if the Dick Fulton don't hurry up with her tow there will be none at all. Then we will be left in the cold for want of coal.

OUR dispatches of yesterday reported that the ice had forced the Gradlite State loose, carried her some distance down the river, and left her on the bank, high and dry. We are in hopes that she has not been injured much.

THE Chess Factory of Captain Ben. F. Egan, near Burlington, Iowa, will require the milk of 400 cows for its successful operation. The land upon which this factory is being built was given Captain Egan for services in the Mexican war.

PILOT Barney Given has not been seen about for some time, and it is thought he has taken a trip up Salt River. Mr. Given, some time ago, had about given up the idea of going back to his old quarters, but time often makes great changes in our calculations and arrangements.

AT Memphis, Saturday, in the U. S. Court, Judge Trigg refused to confirm the sale of the steamers Hornet, A. C. Stevens and G. W. Cheek by the Marshal, last week. In the same Court an order of sale was issued against the steamer Carl Schurz to satisfy salvage claims.

THE Lotus No. 3, Belle Rowland and Col. A. P. Kouns arrived at New Orleans on the 3d, having worked through the ice from the mouth of the Red River. The Kouns and Rowlands are on their way up again together, that each may assist the other through the Old River Gut, and at the same time assist other boats to come through with their loads of cotton.

A NEW ORLEANS paper of Friday says: The steamers George Spangler and Eureka arrived from Old River Shoals at 9 P. M. They report navigation suspended, and that it is impossible to pull up through the chute. Left Sandy No. 1 and Sandy No. 2, R. W. Duran, Billy Collins and Fiela below; Carrie A. Thorn, Texas and Era No. 10 above and C. H. Durfee aground in the chute.

THERE are four of our Ohio river flatboatmen (says the Cincinnati *Gazette*) will return home from Memphis this year with $10,000 or $12,000, and those who had but a small stock have been unwilling to complain of it. It is thought that there are now between 6,000 and 8,000 barrels of potatoes in the Memphis market, all of which will return a profit of as much as $2 per barrel to their owners.

THE estate of Sam. V. Lynch, an old-time river steward, is being contested for in the Courts of Nashville, by his son and an intimate friend who watched over him in his declining years. He had quite an extensive collection of marine pictures, including daguerrotypes of the Countess, taken in 1818, and of the Cumberland, taken in 1867, besides portraits of D. G. Fowler, W. G. Priest, J. V. Throop, L. A. Fowler and Ben F. Egan.

IN 1853, Captain E. A. Sheble was obliged to lay up the steamer Mustang in the mouth of the Arkansas, on account of the heavy ice. Many of the floes passed by New Orleans, and went on their way to the gulf. The same winter Captain L. C. Van Hook was 96 days in making a trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and back on the St. Lawrence; the crew were under wages the whole time, the boat watching her opportunity to move foward as the ice would permit.

THE Sioux City *Journal* says. We are looking forward to another season of unusual activity on the Upper Missouri. Boating will be brisk and troops will be moving to and fro to add to the business of transportation. Then we may look for the removal of the Sioux City and Cheyenne Tail Indians, and to new locations on the Missouri, which, when accomplished, will add materially to the Missouri river business in rail and water transportation, and accordingly will indirectly benefit the country towns, among which will stand Sioux City.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer,

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Brandon, and others.

J. M. SHERRIFF & SON,

Manufacturers,

68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF Administration on the estate of J. D. STUART, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore, all persons ind

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southerly to easterly winds and cloudiness, and probably followed by rain areas, are indicated for to-day.

The Banner of Independence.

Mr. Simon Drum has withdrawn from the canvass for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Allegheny, and has announced himself as an independent candidate. He says the present canvass will be a repetition of the last one, and that the will of the people will be defeated by bummers and repeaters. He don't propose to place himself at their mercy.

They Will Nominate a Candidate.

A meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Allegheny was held in Quincy Hall last evening, to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for Mayor of that city. After considerable discussion, it was decided to hold a convention on the 23d inst. to nominate a candidate. At the last Mayoralty election the Democratic candidate came within thirty-seven votes of being successful, and this has so elevated their hopes that they really think they can win this time.

Greene County Oil.

A revival of the old oil interest of 1863 4 5 in Greene county is not an impossibility. Parties experienced in putting down oil wells in Venango and Butler oil regions, have taken leases on Dunkard creek and will commence active operations as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. One well is now being bored on the Baily farm, and has progressed over seven hundred feet —passing through, in its course, strata of earth and rock precisely similar to that of Butler county. It is the purpose of the present operators to not stop drilling the well short of a depth of 1,400 feet.

Lost a Leg.

Ed. Mellor, a flagman on Conductor Hammond's freight train, on the Pan-handle, met with an accident at Haulin's station on Tuesday night by which he lost his right leg. He was setting a brake when his foot slipped and he fell between the cars, which lacerated his limb terribly from foot to knee. The train passed on and he laid for two hours before he was discovered by a lady who happened to be walking along the track. Yesterday morning he was taken to Steubenville where his leg was amputated above the knee. He lives in Allegheny City and has a wife and family.

The Mercantile Library.

A slimly attended meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was held on Tuesday night. W. N. Riddle, the Treasurer, reported that the receipts for membership for 1876 were $3,557, and that the balance due him is $2,275.46. The Librarian's report showed the number of works on January 1, 1876, to be 12,664; added during the year by purchase, donation and binding, 392, making a total now in the library of 14,056. The increase of membership during the year was 227, and resignations 125; removed and died, 78; net gain of membership, 24, making a total present membership of 1,439. Life members, 28, honorary members, 4. Grand total, 1,471. The number of volumes drawn from the library during the year was 18,-125.

Revenue Collections.

The following statement from the office of Collector Davis, is an exhibit of the amount of Internal Revenue, collected each month during the year just closed, in this collection district:

January	$ 84,005 26
February	37,591 94
March	42,628 68
April	78,605 75
May	77,753 32
June	56,225 66
July	85,935 45
August	63,770 86
September	113,891 68
October	70,698 32
November	53,832 32
December	81,225 42
Grand total	$804,478 69

"Bob White's" Appeal.

The present winter has been unusually severe upon partidges (commonly called quail). Numbers of coveys have already been found frozen in "bunches" at their roosting-places. The Sportsmen's Association has appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of live birds, to be protected through the winter and to be distributed in the spring over districts most favorable for their reproduction, under an act of Legislature passed at their instance to meet such emergencies as the present. It is well known the partridge is a great destroyer of insects in the spring, and there is scarcely a man or schoolboy in the country who does not delight in the note of "Bob White." The farmers can aid the association in their effort with little trouble and less cost. Now, gentlemen, be kind to these little birds; protect them about your barns; clear places where you feed your stock; scatter some straw about; feed them a little corn and a little wheat; build here and there a few old rails and cover them with brush, and when you hear the glad note of "Bob White" in the harvest time you will be reminded that your care in the winter has been repaid by many a sheaf you would not otherwise have gathered.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Railroad Employe Killed Near Brinton.

George Frederick, an employe on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train yesterday afternoon, near Brinton Station, and instantly killed. The remains were sent to the city last evening, and an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Thomas.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Gone to Meet Hayes—The Latter Gentleman to Have Met Mr. Wheeler in Pittsburgh.

The re-publication in an evening paper of an item from the *Daily Freeman* of Bondout, N. Y., to the effect that Vice President Wheeler's trip to the West had for its object a meeting with Governor Hayes, removes from the GAZETTE reporter the obligation of secrecy in regard to a portion of the interview with Mr. Wheeler. Mr. W. has gone to Fremont, Ohio (Governor Hayes' old home), to meet the President-elect. He does so at the invitation of Governor Hayes, made about two weeks ago. The Governor first suggested a meeting with Mr. Wheeler in this city if he did not desire to go on to Columbus. Mr. Wheeler at first favored this idea, but both gentlemen finally concluded to meet in Fremont, as they would there be less interrupted by curious friends and newspaper men.

Mr. Wheeler left the city yesterday forenoon for Fremont. Before doing so, however, he met a number of his friends in a room at the Union Depot Hotel. He will possibly be back in time to spend the Sabbath in this city with Dr. Wheeler.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

A Narrow Gauge Road to be Built Over the Route by Eastern Capitalists.

Two or three evenings ago a reporter of the GAZETTE met one of the officers of the Northwestern Railroad Company and was informed by him that negotiations were on foot for the building of the road, and that so soon as these were completed the facts would be made public. This having in a manner been done, it is announced that a narrow gauge road will be built over the route. Mr. A. Pearce, Secretary of the company, has been in the East for several months, hard at work putting the claims of the road before Eastern capitalists, it being discovered that Pittsburgh didn't want to and wouldn't do anything towards its construction. About ten days since Mr. D. E. Culver, a civil engineer, capitalist and railroad man, and Judge Lowe, and other gentlemen of wealth and experience in the business, came to the city, and then went over the proposed route. They were very much impressed with the project, and will shortly commence building ten miles of the narrow gauge road in the direction of Harmony. There is now every prospect that the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad will become a fact instead of having existence only on paper. The cost of construction is estimated to be $23,000 per mile.

Restaurants.

No restaurant ever became famous that did not provide good bread for its patrons, and many of the very best in the country owe their success to the quality of their bread.

The following restaurants are now using *Marvin's Fancy Breads*, thereby showing their desire to furnish the *best*— not the *lowest priced*—as the flour we use cost 50 per cent. more than is put into any other bread in the city, and is kept by very few grocers:

G. Masby, 92 Fifth avenue.
Iron City Club, 116 to 120 Smithfield street.
George Reineman, 38 Diamond street.
E. Beineman & Son, 67 Smithfield street.
Reinemans, 127 Wood street.
Pancoasts, corner Penn and Sixth streets.
John Roth, 26 Diamond Square.
Bihlman's, 49 and 51 Diamond street.
St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Grant street and Fourth avenue.
Fourth Avenue Dining Saloon, Fahnestock's Building.
Klitners, 180 Liberty street.
Inghams, 77 Sixth street.
Kolbeckers, 23 Sixth street.

Any omissions in above list will be corrected when advised.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.,
91 and 93 Liberty street, and 15 Fifth ave.

MURPHY'S MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Ministers to Devise Means for Securing the Harvest—Views of Mr. Murphy and of Different Ministers—The Work in the City—Reports From Numerous Meetings Held Last Night—The Tidal Wave Gathering Strength.

The call for the ministers of the city to meet Mr. Murphy to confer with him in regard to the best methods of securing the results of the extraordinary temperance work inaugurated by him, was responded to with great unanimity. The lecture room of the First Presbyterian church was well filled yesterday afternoon, with nearly, if not quite, every Evangelical minister in the city present.

Rev. Dr. Templeton was called to the chair, and Rev. W. J. Reed, D. D., elected Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Donehoo, from the committee appointed to meet Mr. Murphy made a report giving the result of the conference. Mr. Murphy was then invited to speak and took the floor. He spoke at considerable length, giving a full idea of his work, and insisting upon the necessity of working upon the people from within—i. e., upon their hearts and their affections.

In speaking of the establishment of a temperance club house, Mr. Murphy said that it was absolutely necessary to make it an attractive place. It must have in it works of art and embellishments of different kinds. There are many young men who cannot go to the Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, the White Mountains, and Newport, because to do so would require a diamond pin, expensive clothes, and a full pocket-book. Then bring them to the young men in the shape of good pictures, and place them on the walls of well carpeted rooms. And speaking of carpets, Mr. Murphy remarked, he would like to say about this nightly gathering of multitudes in the churches, spoiling their carpets. I think they last ten years longer than they ought to. It would be much better for the churches if their carpets didn't last so long.

These temperance club rooms are needed, because there are many young men who have no homes, who live in cheerless rooms without fire, and they must go some place in the evenings. And when the rooms are established you must get acquainted with those who are expected to frequent them. You must be familiar with them, call them by name; say, "Why, Bill, where were you last night; I didn't see you." Or, "Tom, we had a good time last night." Only these methods will make the club rooms successful.

BE SOCIAL.

The way in which to get acquainted with these men is to go to the meetings, get the names of those who have joined, find out their residences, and visit them there. I remember once when I was very low from drink, and my family was suffering from want, a dear friend who had but little money, came to me one Saturday night told me that he, after paying his weekly bills, had found that he had a dollar left, and he and his wife thought they could do no better than to give half of that to me, trusting that I would not be offended. You can not tell how much good such deeds did me. The gift was not much, but it bought food for the next day. It is in little acts like this that you can do great good, and they have more effect than ostentatious charity.

And if one talks don't talk about it, but go to him quietly and lift him up again. Reason with him, sympathize with him, and keep the matter quiet, always remembering to do to others as you would have others do to you. We hold out the bait and catch the fish, but you must salt them down, and then it cannot be said Murphy's work is a failure.

Mr. Murphy then took his seat, requesting the ministers, if they had any questions to ask, to propound them.

Dr. Pearson asked if he thought it advisable to form congregational temperance societies in the churches.

Mr. Murphy—Why, I suppose you have all got that. If I am mistaken perhaps I had better pass the pledges around. [Laughter.]

Dr. Pearson, after the laughter had subsided, said that his idea was whether it would be well to establish regular societies, with a President and other officers.

Mr. Murphy said that was a question that he was hardly prepared to answer on so short notice. He wouldn't recommend anything of the kind; in fact wouldn't meddle with it at all. He thought it better for the ministers to use their own judgment in that matter. He would simply say sign the pledge, yet there are many good men who do not drink who will not sign.

Dr. C. E. Felton said that in Chicago he had met that very difficulty. In his church there existed a temperance movement (carried on by Mr. Murphy), a society was formed in the church, which many good members refused to join. All who did not sign were looked upon with suspicion, and dread coldly. He did not think church societies advisable, since membership of the church itself includes vows of temperance. But what it is wanted to do is to get those who have taken the pledge to join the church, and to go into that church with which they can affiliate. Then it would be their use to get them otherwise, as they would stay but a short time.

PER CENT. OF RECLAMATIONS.

In answer to a question of Mr. Murphy as to how many of those who sign the pledge are reclaimed, Mr. Murphy said he not say positively of his own knowledge. He believed, though, and had it from good authority, that it was fully eighty-five per cent. This looks large, but the manner of working is the cause of it. It is a gospel temperance work. It has no political influence whatever. They care not what laws the Legislature passes, whether prohibitory or non-prohibitory.

Mr. Murphy here repeated his injunction to the ministers to go into the meetings and get acquainted with those who are attempting to reform. He was afraid there was too much disposition to do like the Englishman who saw a man drowning, without going to his assistance, and on being asked the reason why, said he had never had an introduction to the man.

Rev. Donehoo said the trouble was at the meetings that there was no chance to get at the men for the crowds.

Mr. Murphy said that was true. The pulpits were always so crowded that there was no room for the ministers to speak.

Rev. Donehoo—Then shall we get some one else to do the work for us?

Mr. Murphy—No; you will find that work by proxy is not very profitable.

Rev. Snyder said that in his church in the East End men went out to conduct meetings took charge of the church to the utter exclusion of the pastors. These men as a general thing ignored the religious feature of the work. He was in full sympathy with Mr. Murphy, as was his congregation, but he thought that there could be a change made to advantage.

Mr. Murphy thought it very essential that a minister should know who goes into his pulpit. In that respect he expected counsel from the ministers—not to counsel them. He had himself been shouting Christ, and thought it was or should be done in all places. He would take in all men, no matter how low they were.

Dr. Snyder—Your's bringing them in fast enough; the trouble is you're getting too many in our hands now.

Dr. Donehoo said he had never experienced very much difficulty. He brings in his own speakers, and his church is crowded every night. He believed that none but Christian men had ever spoken in his church. It is the pastor's own fault if he does not take charge of the meeting.

Mr. Murphy agreed with Rev. Donehoo. The pastors should take charge; they own their pulpits.

After some further discussion, a motion was adopted to appoint a committee of ten to visit the churches to get acquainted with the signers, learn their residences, and what churches they will join. The committee consists of Revs. Felton, Frazier, Senour, Pearson, Murray, Templeton, Boyer, Scovel, Alsop and Frame. The committee will meet at eleven o'clock this forenoon in the Fifth avenue church. Dr. Murray's.)

After the adoption of a motion expressing sympathy with the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union—which brought Mr. Murphy to this city—the meeting adjourned.

The Work in the City and Vicinity.

AT SHARPSBURG.

A meeting was held in the M. E. church, Sharpsburg, last night, led by E. H. Dunbar. The meeting was opened by singing "Almost Persuaded." Reading of scripture and prayer by Rev. Wm. Collin, D.D., followed.

E. H. Dunbar made some very impressive remarks, urging all to sign the pledge, showing them by relating his experience, how the use of liquor maddens the brain, and would eventually end in eternal shame.

Capt. John Elliott followed with his experience, illustrating how a drunken man loses friends, and even his own dog would snarl at him.

S. H. Hamilton made a few excellent remarks, and gave some vivid illustrations showing the evil of intemperance.

H. J Schurtleff hoped all would sign the pledge so that Sharpsburg would have a good representation on the day of the grand parade.

Following was prayer by Rev. T. Lawrence, and short speeches by Messrs. J. L. Hayes, Dr. C. A. W. Redlick, N. G. Ayers, Thos. Jones, Samuel Burton, John Agnew, and others. Benediction by Rev. John Scott.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The front of the church was filled with people waiting to sign the pledge, and the final result was two hundred and five signers, some of the best men in the place signing. Another meeting will be held to-night in the Grace M. E. church, to which all are invited.

FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

A large meeting was held last night in the Second M. E. church, Fifth avenue, Rev. John Cowl, pastor.

James M. Dunn led the meeting, and the following named persons made short addresses: J Stanton, W. Heflick, Lize Carter, Capt. G. W. Rowley, Wm. Roberts, Henry Snively, Esq., W. H. Radcliffe, B. G. Elliott, A. C. Shaffer, James Buchanan, James Latta and Hon. T. F. Scott. Thirty signed the pledge.

Another meeting will be held this evening in the same church at 7:30 P. M.

Another large meeting was held last evening in the Fifth Avenue M. E. church, (opposite Magee street) Rev. W. P. Turner, pastor. The meeting was led by Col. Hetherington, who introduced the following speakers, signers to Mr. Murphy's pledge: Jacob Whitesell, Esq., Frank Burns, Rev. Dermitt, Col. George W. Lawson.

A small child, son of David Evans, about six years of age, sang "Father, Dear Father, Come Home with me now," a song he used to sing to his father to get him home when he was drinking, before he signed the pledge.

Forty signed the pledge.

Another meeting will be held in this church to-night, when Rev. Henry Chance (the Buckeye Broad Axe) will address the meeting, and on Sunday evening William C. Moreland, Esq., President of the Young Men's Temperance Union, will speak.

Five hundred loaves of bread will be given away on Saturday afternoon at this church.

In this church a union was formed to be named "Young Men's Temperance Union of Fifth Avenue M. E. Church," the following officers were appointed: President J. R. Kelsely; Vice President Samuel Mawhinney; Secretary, Robert D. King; Treasurer A. M. Kennedy; Executive Committee John McLain, Edward Williams, Robert Best, Thos. McConnaughy, Wm. Horner, David Davis and Harry Little.

The meeting at the Oakland M. E. church was led by W. C. Moriand, Esq. The church was well filled and one hundred and six signed the pledge. Short addresses were made by Captain Barbour, Dalzell, Smithson, Harcum, Murray and Arnold. Meeting to-night in the same church.

SOUTH SIDE.

The meeting at the Carson street M. E. church was conducted by R. C. Craft, who read from the 12th chapter of Romans, after which James Hamilton led in prayer.

Mr. Craft then made a short address, urging men to sing the pledge. He was followed by Prof. Evans, who made a very protracted speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

Rev. Melhorn came in at the close of the meeting and made some good and appropriate remarks. Thirty-seven persons signed the pledge.

LIBERTY STREET.

At the Liberty street M. E. church last night, the pastor, Rev. J. W. Miles, presided, and opened the meeting by reading the story of the good Samaritan.

Rev. Henry Chance was the principal speaker, and talked for about three quarters of an hour. He is a speaker well calculated to hold an audience, if only by his peculiarities. He, is however, very earnest and effective in his manner.

Mr. Schubert, a young man who at first wanted to take the pledge only for a year, but afterward concluded to take it for life, spoke for several minutes, urging men, warning them to keep clear of club rooms, as that was the way he fell.

Rev. A. H. Miller made an address to the ladies, telling them their duties in the premises.

Messrs. Jackson, Miles and Thompson have been appointed a committee on speakers in this church, and will see that the meetings are made interesting. A regular Murphy meeting, with short addresses from converts, will be held in this church to-night. Twenty-two signers were obtained last night.

THE "OLD HOME."

Dr. Murray's church on Fifth avenue was again so much crowded last night that it was absolutely impossible to get inside the door after the exercises commenced. Mr. Murphy himself presided at the meeting, and the usual number of speakers were present and enthusiasm manifested.

In addition to the usual noonday prayer meetings in this church, a three o'clock prayer meeting has been established. The attendance at both these hours yesterday was very large. Indeed the church is almost continually crowded from morning until late at night.

A committee of speakers has been established, of which Mr. Garber is chairman. Churches desiring the attendance of any of Mr. Murphy's converts can make arrangements by applying to this committee.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

The every-night meeting held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church (Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets) last night was quite a success. The audience, although not large, was deeply interested, and all were pleased. The meeting was led by Mr. George Garber, and the following gentlemen gave a brief history of their experience since signing the pledge, and by others who have not been addicted to the flowing bowl.

The Rev. Mr. Templeton delivered a brief address, urging the members all to sign the pledge and join the cold water army.

Mr. Vance declared himself one of the gang, and intends to stick.

Mr. Hangstep made the same declaration.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of Fayette county, signed the pledge when a boy and has never broken it.

Mr. John Dickson has joined the band and intends to stay with them.

Mr. Leslie thanks his God that he feels rescued from the lowest depths of misery, and strives to lead a better life.

To-night a similar meeting will be held in the same place. Mr. Swartzwelder and others will be present and address the meeting.

NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

The North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, is crowded to its utmost capacity every night, and has been so ever since the meetings commenced there, a week or two ago. A great many signers to the pledge are being obtained, and numerous affecting scenes occur. Good speakers are present every night.

"A BANK FOR LOSINGS."

The following little sketch, from the prolific pen of Rev. Dr. T. Cuyler, contains some points of special interest at the present time:

"On the chief thoroughfare of this city I often pass a stately savings bank, built of freestone, and I see groups of working people going in to deposit their hard earned money. Some are mechanics; some are Irish domestics; some are poor widows laying by a few dollars for their fatherless children.

"But on the same street the Temper has opened more than one bank for "Losings." In some parts of the city there is one on nearly every corner. In almost every rural hamlet, too, there is a similar institution. In each of these Banks for Losings is a counter, on which old men and young, and even some wretched women, lay down their deposits either in paper or coin. The only difference between the two deposits is in redness of eyes, and foulness of breath, and remorse of conscience. Every one who makes a deposit gains a loss. One man goes into the bank with a full pocket and comes out empty. Another man goes in with a good character and comes out with the word 'drunk' written on his bloated countenance. I have even seen a mechanic enter in a brand-new coat and coming away again as if the mice had been nibbling at his elbows. I have known a young clerk leave his 'situation' behind him in one of the Devil's Banks of Losings. Several prosperous tradesmen have lost all their business there, church members have been known to reel out from these seductive haunts—trying to walk straight but backsliding at every step. What is worst of all, thousands of people go in there and lose their immortal souls. If the cashiers of these institutions were honest, they would post on the door some such notice as this:

"Bank for Losings. Open at all hours. Nothing taken in but good money. Nothing paid out but disgrace and disease, and degradation and death, and the dividend of delirium tremens will be given to old depositors. A free pass to perdition given to those who pay well at the counter, and safe lots to cemeteries, entitling the holder to a drunkard's grave, and the children of depositors sent without charge to the orphan asylum or the alms-house."

"Young men! beware of the Bank for Losings. Some bait their depositors with champagne; some with ale or bourbon; some with a pack of cards; and others with a billiard table. If you wish to keep character—keep out!

"Young ladies! never touch the hand that touches the wine glass. Never wear the name of a man who is enrolled on the deposit-list of the devil's bank. Never lean on the arm that leans on the bar-room counter. It will be a ruinous support.

"The best savings bank for a young man's money is a total abstinence pledge. The best savings bank for his time is honest industry and a good book. The best savings bank for his affections is a true woman's heart. The best savings bank for his soul is a faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. But if you do not want your greenbacks turned into black eyes and red noses; if you don't want your boy published, and your character worm-eaten, and your soul drugged with the poisons of the pit—then keep outside of the 'National Brandy Bank for Losings.'"

WAYNESBURG'S NARROW GUAGE.

Bonds to be Issued to Complete the Road—Officers Elected.

The stockholders of the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Guage railroad held their annual meeting on Monday at the office of the company, in Waynesburg. The object of the meeting—besides the election of officers—was to call an expression of the stockholders in reference to the issuing of mortgage bonds on the road, to enable the managers to push forward the work. An expression was had from more than the required amount of stock in favor of the bond movement, hence the same will be issued in due time, and the further prosecution of the work commenced as soon as the weather in the spring will justify. The following officers were chosen to serve the ensuing year: President, J. G. Ritchie; Directors, John T. Hook, S. W. Scott, Samuel Luse, William T. Lantz, Thomas Jams, Jacob Swart, James M. Dunn, John Ross, Henry C. Swart, Clark Hackney, W. G. W. Day.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

A. B. and T. A. Desmorest, bankrupts, Lycoming county: Abriam Updegraff appointed assignee *vice* A. D. Winegardner, deceased.

Hoyt Bros. & Co., et al. vs. David Ackerman, debtor, Luzarne county. The said debtor adjudged a bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Willard, and order for examination.

Louder and Seely, bankrupts, Blair county. Time for filing exceptions to Register's report of distribution extended ten days from date.

Thos. J. Pearl, bankrupt, Somerset county. Register ordered to proceed with the case now before him, and bankrupt ordered to file duplicate schedule with the Register on or before the 19th inst.

Joseph Morganstern, bankrupt, city. Order for the examination of bankrupt before Register Harper, and order for composition proceedings stayed in meantime.

Adam Painter filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy, of Sandler, Hust & Co., Westmoreland county.

William H. Abbott, of Titusville, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

Ewert, Blackherst & Co., bankrupts, Mercer county. Motion for an injunction, and order for hearing on the 20th inst., and in the meantime restraining the Sheriff of Mercer county.

J. B. Robinson, bankrupt, Mercer county. Bankrupts petition for discharge presented and order for hearing before Register Shaffer on the 31st inst.

N. D. Hill, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to order of sale of book accounts confirmed *nisi*.

W. F. Underwood vs. steamboat "J. S. Mercer," respondents ordered to pay libellant $828.84 and costs, and judgment ordered to be entered against the principals and sureties for the sum of $1,600 to be released on payment of the sum decreed.

E. R. Pelton, master and owner of the schooner "M. S. Bacon," filed a libel in admiralty against the Erie & Western Transportation Company for balance of freight settlement, amounting to $1,776 85. Usual process awarded.

J. H. Sawdale, bankrupt, city. Order for meeting of creditors to inquire whether composition has been legally passed.

William Ladley, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Thos J. Wilson vs. Taylor Wilson et al. Sheriff's special return of sale confirmed absolutely.

Voluntary assignment of John G. Wilson to Thos. H. Phelps. Petition presented and Hugh Renwick and Wm. McFarland appointed appraisers.

R. H. Koach vs. F. Gelsey. Rule on defendant to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off.

Elmira Bricker vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000 damages.

Ezekial Gordon and Isabella, his wife, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the West Penn Railroad. The plaintiffs allege that the railroad company recently built a culvert in such a way that the water ran into his cellar and ruined the wall, and he brings this suit for damages. The case is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Straw & Santell. On trial before Judge Collier. The suit is to recover for goods sold.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClaren vs. Kerr.
Nauman vs. Beilstine.
Bussang vs. Nehren.
Berger vs. Gainsford.
The A. V. R. R. Co. vs. R. B. Phillips.
Johnston et al. vs. Dithridge & Co.
Beck vs. Reed et al.
Best, for use, vs. Pfranzinger.
Campbell vs. Horn.
Same vs. Moore.
Same vs. Donnelly.
Weil & Co., for use, vs. the Howard Insurance Co.
Same vs. the "Republic."
Waugman vs. Blyholder.
Voelker vs. Howley.
Campbell vs. Erdner.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND WHITE.

The cases against John McClosky, owner of the steamer "No. 2," were concluded and submitted to the jury but verdicts had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

Staley vs. John Reiser and wife; action to recover for work and labor done. Compulsary non-suit.

Rihn & Weiler for use vs. R. Smith, action on a book account. On trial.

Bell and wife for use vs. Allemania Insurance Company; action on a policy of insurance policy. Juror withdrawn and the case compromised.

William H. Cullers vs. Nicholas Miller; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $298 52.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Estate of Wm. Hay, Emma Hay and Jno. Hay minors. Petition presented and Emil Mueller appointed guardian.

Nicholas Sherlock, deceased. Edward McCrossan appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Jesse Elliott et al., minors. Bond of Wm. E. Harrison presented and approved.

Arnold Hertz, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

W. W. McGregor, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Mary E. Jenkins, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Sallie W. Butler and Charles Butler, minors. *In re* petition of guardian for leave to mortgage real estate. Bond in the sum of $4,000 approved.

Edward J. Benz and Charles E. Benz, minors. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

John J. Vetter, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Louisa Jacobs, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Young. Verdict of guilty and each party to pay one-half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. David Jones, indicted for the larceny of a masonic pin, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for four months.

Commonwealth vs. Pat. Trainer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of John McCarty. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Laura Linz, indicted for larceny, entered a plea of guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Livermore, indicted for larceny, on oath of Wm. Semple. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Lyda Free, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Watson. The jury returned a sealed verdict after court had adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

J. A. Duval,	James Shields,
Thos. McGinniss,	James Quinn et al.,
Celia Hughes,	R. M. Stevenson,
Larry Gilson et al.	J. B. Miller,
H. A. Gilbert,	Chas. Luestee et al.,
Wm. Hickey,	R. A. Cameron,
Charles Neff,	M. S. Greatrake,
D. D. Chambers,	John Jackson,
F. Gallagher et al.,	Wm. Anderson,
Winfield McClonkey,	Ed. Czarnecki.
James H. Newby, 2.	

Legal Notes.

We learn from Sheriff Fife that the number of writs passing through the office in 1875 exceeded those of last year four hundred. This might be taken as an indication of a slight improvement in the times.

AS WILL be seen from the court report, the jury in the case of Elmira Bricker vs. the City of Pittsburgh, which was an action to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff by falling through defective board walk on Mt. Washington, found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

SANFRED H. MARDIS, of Indiana county, who was committed some weeks since in default of bail, to answer a charge of passing counterfeit coin, was yesterday released on furnishing bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance for trial at the February term of the U. S. District Court.

LAURA LINZ, who entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny in the Criminal Court yesterday, is said to be a professional shop lifter. She threw off on the prosecutor, Mr. Semple, who gave the Court a statement of the case, and it is not probable that Laura will do any more shop lifting. She was committed to await sentence.

SOME time last summer Dr. J. W. Radcliff, of this city, who in connection with other gentlemen of this city and of Philadelphia, was engaged in a land speculation in Somerset county, received a telegram requesting him to come to Somerset on some business. He responded to the telegram and was somewhat surprised on reaching the town to find a constable in waiting with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of "false pretenses, when conveyed him to jail where he remained over night before he could procure the requisite bail for his appearance. The case came up for trial and he was acquitted. A few days after the Doctor was offered an opportunity to return the compliment and embraced it. Saturday afternoon he discovered Mr. G. D. Leichty, of Somerset county, the man who had prosecuted the case against him, and he forthwith entered suit against him in the Common Pleas Court to recover damages for false arrest and imprisonment and for malicious prosecution. Mr. L. was taken in custody on a capias and conveyed to jail, where he remained until Tuesday morning when he was released on bail. It seems that the Doctor's Philadelphia partners were served the same trick in Somerset county, and retaliated on the Somerset men while they were visiting the Centennial. "Chickens will come home to roost."

BREVITIES.

·····The office of the Allegheny Poor Directors is crowded daily with hundreds of applicants for relief.

·····Four cars of a freight train were wrecked on the Panhandle Railroad near Columbus on Tuesday.

·····Four cases of small-pox in one house on Saw Mill alley, Allegheny, were reported to Health Officer Hoch yesterday.

·····A Panhandle railroad brakeman fell from a freight train at Dinsmore station on Tuesday night and had one of his feet cut off.

·····An eighteen-year-old girl named Schulte is missing from the South Side, under circumstances that cause her friends to fear foul play.

·····Business is reported to be improving at the American Iron Works, and it is said that they will soon commence running full time and all hands.

·····The new uniforms of the Pennsylvania Railroad conductors and train agents are being distributed to them at their own expense—$26 apiece.

·····Col. Unger, of the Union Depot Hotel, feeds fifty families on the hill. They are daily sent a basket of provisions from the kitchen of the hotel.

·····The Allegheny Street Commissioners intend enforcing the ordinance requiring sidewalks to be cleaned. The penalty for not cleaning is three dollars.

·····Clarke Sloan was killed on Tuesday morning, at Foxburg, by the explosion of a boiler at Archbald's oil well. He was thrown up through the engine room into the derrick.

·····The remains of the late Joseph S. Dilworth reached this city yesterday forenoon. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street.

·····A slight fire yesterday morning in the bread-and-cake shop of the Western Penitentiary caused about ten dollars worth of damage. It was occasioned by the upsetting of a varnish pot on a stove.

·····At a meeting of the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders last evening it was decided to give an entertainment next month for the benefit of the proposed coffee house and reading rooms of the new Reform club.

·····The four boxes of samples stolen from a traveling salesman a day or two ago were recovered by Detective Moessner yesterday. A young man was arrested for the theft, but discharged because the salesman refused to prosecute.

·····The roof of the Allegheny City building over the Select Council chamber is in need of repairs. During the past few days the water has made its way through the roof and ceiling in more than one place in the Select Council chamber.

·····The commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment will meet at the Sixth Division headquarters on the 20th instant, to elect a colonel in the place of S. Wood, resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Gest will be elected.

·····On Saturday evening the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, will give a supper at the St. Charles Hotel to their employes engaged on the new Point bridge, which the company is building. The bridge is fast approaching completion.

·····A lady named Mrs. Elizabeth, while crossing the Monongahela river on the ice from the South Side to Soho, on Tuesday evening, was assaulted by four young men, who robbed her of the basket she was carrying, and of her hat, shawl and muff.

·····About five o'clock last evening the steam cylinder of engine No. 6, of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., bursted near Anderson street, Allegheny, and the fragments were thrown a distance of nearly a hundred yards. Fortunately no one was injured.

·····The Murphy movement has reached Mckeesport, Captain Gray, David Jenkins, W. H. Moore and George Murphy are the leading spirits. It is a fine field to work in, and rapid progress is being made, over sixty names having been secured on the first night.

·····Chess, Smythe & Co., of the South Side, have notified their hands that they are compelled to announce a reduction in the wages of the 1,500 workmen in their employ. It will apply to all employes except where special contracts exist and will date from January 15, 1877.

·····A wagon loaded with hay was upset in front of the Allegheny City building yesterday afternoon, and after the above accident a large wagon loaded with straw upset on Federal street, near Montgomery avenue, and the driver was thrown to the ground and badly bruised. Both accidents were caused by the heaps of snow alongside the car tracks.

·····The Sportsman's Club are investing $200 in the purchase of one thousand live quails which they propose to distribute in the spring in localities where they will do the most good. The present weather is destroying these birds by thousands. Coops are being placed in a room above Van Gorder's store, on Liberty street, for the accommodation of the quails.

·····A new schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad goes into effect next week. The changes will be as follows: The through express east which now leaves at 7 P. M., will not leave until 9:35 P. M., daily. The through express from the west, which now arrives at 8:30 A. M., will not arrive at 7 A. M. The church train, which now leaves at 9:30, will then leave at 9:21.

·····The present session of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute opened on January 2nd. Prof. D. H. A. McCandless, D. D., has been engaged as Principal, and Miss Mary E. McLean will have charge of the department of music. Rev. C. Koepper, editor of the Missionsblatt *Rem*, will give lessons in German. It is the purpose of the Board to bring the school fully up to the standard of its best days.

·····An old tramp, Nicholas Schmidt by name, while walking on the track of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, was struck by a train and thrown a force as to render him insensible. His injuries were at first thought to be serious, but soon after his removal to the Twenty-sixth ward station house, near where the accident occurred, it was discovered that he was but slightly injured.

·····Mr. Thomas Reese and lady were thrown out of a sleigh yesterday forenoon on Fifth avenue near Grant street. Mr. Reese had attempted to drive on one of the piles of snow that line the side of the car track, and the sleigh upset. The horse dashing into Grant street struck a horse attached to a buck wagon and both animals were thrown. No material damage was done either to the gentleman and lady or to the horses.

·····One of the reported attempts at highway robbery in the East End, a few nights ago, proves to have been simply a misapprehension. The man who was under surveillance of the sleigh are known to be reputable citizens, and as the road was very narrow, they were compelled to stop the horses to save themselves from being run over. The occupants of the sleigh, under a misconception of their purpose, then discharged a revolver at them.

·····Clerk White, of Allegheny, was busily engaged yesterday in sending the newly elected officers of the city notices of their election, for our readers are aware, none of the principal offices were changed save the City Engineer. Mr. Davis has ten days in which to close up all of his business before handing the office over to Mr. McDowell. The latter gentleman will then file his bond with the Controller and receive the oath of office from the Mayor.

PERSONAL.

***Ex-County Commissioner John Scott is confined to his house by severe illness.

***Mr. Murphy is a local Methodist preacher, and has been in the temperance work for six years.

***Rev. Dr. Snyder, of the East End, don't believe in the temperance converts taking charge of his church exclusively.

***Mr. V. E. Beamer, who is now in Florida, is said to be dying, a dispatch to that effect having been received in this city yesterday.

***Mr. Thomas Pender, who has been for several years, and is now, a United States detective in this city, is a candidate for Fire Marshal